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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1871. NO. 247.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Specie Sent from France to Prussia—Reorganization of the French Army Complete—Trial of Rochefort, Assy and Rossell Postponed—Great Freshets and Severe Thunder Storms in England—Many Churches Set on Fire and a Number of Lives Lost—Moret to Resign—General Amnesty in Spain—Success of the Waverly Celebration, &c., &c.

The Assembly Vacation Postponed—Specie Sent to Prussia—Amiens Declared in a State of Siege—Reorganization of the French Army Complete—Resignation of Favre.

PARIS, July 7.—Debates upon the budget and reorganization of departments will prevent the Assembly from taking its vacation until the end of July.

It has been proposed to lend to President Thiers the palace of Elysee as a residence, on the transfer of the Government.

The Paris Bank of France yesterday dispatched one hundred and four million francs in specie to Prussia. Fourteen dray carts were needed for its transportation to the railway station.

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The reorganization of the French army has been completed. Its effective strength is three hundred and twenty thousand.

President Thiers subscribed one million francs to the loan.

The smallpox is decreasing in Paris.

It is again reported that M. Favre has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the rumor probably arises from his frequent expression of the idea that he will soon be able to relinquish his portfolio to his successor.

The Pope has written to Thiers that he will remain in Rome.

Numerous Algerian tribes have given in their submission to General Tallernade, and the end of the insurrection is near at hand.

The Waverly Celebration a Success—Great Freshets.

LONDON, July 7.—The Waverly celebration in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir Walter Scott, was an immense success, and realized about five hundred pounds. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christain, Princess Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur were present and danced in character costumes at "The Lord of the Isle," "Die Vernen," "Waverly," "Ivanhoe," "Flora McIver," "Madge Wildfire," "Amy Robsart," "Rothsay" and "Effie."

Six tramway conductors have been fined in London for overcrowding their cars.

Great freshets have occurred in the Derwant, Wye, Severn and Calder rivers, and have caused heavy loss to farmers by the destruction of buildings and crops. Unusually severe thunder storms have visited the suburbs of London. Many churches were set on fire by lightning and destroyed. A number of lives were lost.

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MADRID, July 7.—It is believed that Moret will resign the direction of the Ministry of Finance after the presentation of the report of the Committee upon the tobacco monopoly.

The code of censure of the Government has been rejected in the Cortes by a vote of 119 to 61.

A proposition for a general amnesty in Spain and its colonies is under consideration in the Cortes.

Payment of the German Indemnity—Favre Compliments England—Removal of Military Schools.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Official Journal* announces that only forty-five per cent. of the amount subscribed to the new loan was allotted to subscribers. Three hundred and twenty-five million francs of the indemnity has been paid to Germany, of which one hundred and twenty-five millions were paid before the issue of the loan. The Paris forts will be abandoned when fifteen hundred millions of the indemnity has been paid.

In the Assembly yesterday, the motion of Jouhery for the imposition of a tax on passports being under discussion, M. Favre expressed regrets at the attacks made by the mover upon English excursionists, and spoke in glowing terms of the charity shown by the Government and people of England to France during the recent calamities. Favre also stated that the Government wishes to prevent conflicts with the German army of occupation, and desired the maintenance of peace. The motion was then withdrawn.

The Delegate Minister of Finance yesterday remitted one hundred and four millions of francs in Spain to German bankers. Two hundred and additional sum of one hundred and seventy-five millions will be paid before the 10th inst., when the German troops will evacuate the Departments of Seine, Inferieure and Somme.

Orders have been sent to Metz forwarded to the Government an application to be transformed from Metz to the camp at Satory. The cavalry school will be returned to Saint Cyr.

Gen. Faidherbe has had an interview with Gambetta.

The census of Paris will be taken at once.

The elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly caused by the choice of more than one seat which they dug on Chelsea beach. William Dyer and Thomas Dignelly were also seriously affected, but will probably recover.

W. B. Lewellyn, drummer for a New York firm, committed suicide at Lone Oak, Prairie county, Ark., on Thursday, by taking morphine. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

Reports from all parts of California show that the wheat crop is much better than anticipated. The total product will be little short of last season. The California potatoes this year are being shipped to Denver, Col., paying three hundred and fifty dollars per car load of ten tons.

Cyrus Wakefield has given one hundred thousand dollars to Harvard College for the erection of a recitation hall with dormitories, to be called Wakefield hall.

The Universalist Church in Hyannis, Mass., was struck by lightning yesterday morning and entirely consumed by fire. Loss $20,000, with no insurance.

FIRES.

York, Pa.

YORK, PA., July 7.—A fire broke out this forenoon in the engine room of Matthew Byrnes's building. Loss $65,000; insured. Damage done to some of the adjoining buildings makes a total loss of $80,000.

Rev. Andrews's Opinion of "Burdett."

The Burdett Organ bought of you last week for our church arrived safely, and has been put in its place and tried. It gives entire satisfaction; all are, indeed, delighted with it. Yours truly,

J. K. ANDREWS,
Pastor. Presbyterian Church.

MAHONINGTOWN, July 3, 1871.
H. Kleber & Bro.

No one ever yet heard the Burdett Organ without at once admitting its superior volume and sweetness of tone. This superiority over other makes of organs is so striking and palpable that persons with even the most uneducated ear at once detect it. The Burdett can be had only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms on Wood street.

CHICAGO.

Editorial Excursion Over the Northern Pacific Railroad—A Fatal Dive—Election for Congressmen at Large—Fire at Lansing, Iowa—An Intoxicated Man Killed—The Texas Cattle Trade.

CHICAGO, July 7.—An editorial excursion party will start from this city next week, consisting, besides others, of the following gentlemen: Bayard Taylor, of the New York *Tribune;* C. A. Dana, of the New York *Sun;* Governor Hawley, of the Hartford *Courrant;* Thomas W. Knox, of the New York *Herald;* Mr. Bryant, of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican;* Governor Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune;* George Jones, of the New York *Times;* Major Bundy of the New York *Mail*, etc. The party will first proceed to Duluth *via* Lakes Huron and Superior; thence they will proceed *via* the Northern Pacific Railroad to its present termination; thence return to St. Paul; thence *via* rail and stage to Breckenridge, on the Red river of the north, and thence by steamer to Lake Winnipeg. The excursion proper one month will be exhausted by this trip. As each of the editors will probably write on the voyage for his paper, the public will probably get a large amount of valuable information in regard to the resources of this important section of our continent.

Anthony Meyer, while bathing in Lake Michigan on Wednesday evening, dived from the break-water and struck his head in the sand with such violence as to cause his death early this morning.

Gov. Beveridge named a proclamation to-day for a special election in this State on the 4th of November next, for the choice of a Congressman-at-large to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John A. Logan, elected United States Senator.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A heavy rain and wind storm passed over Portsmouth, O., Thursday evening, at six o'clock, unroofing the Catholic school, the German Presbyterian church, and partly unroofing the county jail. Nobody injured.

George H. Chandler, a Cleveland grocer, cut his throat with a pen-knife and fired three balls from a revolver into his body yesterday. He cannot recover.

Joseph Wood, a deck hand on the steamboat May Lowry, was drowned at the wharf at Yankton, Dakota Territory, Thursday night.

The straw paper manufacturers of Columbia county, N. Y., held a convention at Chatham Village on Thursday, and resolved that in view of the high price of straw and low price of paper, the mills should be run only one-half the time the coming year, dating from the first of August.

Prof. Coe, who made a balloon ascension at Oswego, N. Y., on the 4th of July, has just been heard from by telegraph from Irish Creek, Ontario. He landed in personal safety ninety miles beyond St. Lawrence river, but the balloon is a total wreck.

James Frahel and James Joy, of Lynn, Mass., died Thursday evening from straw chains which they dug on Chelsea beach. William Dyer and Thomas Dignelly were also seriously affected, but will probably recover.

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STATE POLITICS.

Hon. James R. Kelley, editor of the *Reporter*, in a letter to his paper from Williamsport, brings out Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne, as a Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Kelley says: "He is a strong man every way, and in his own portion of the State will poll at least two thousand more votes than any other man who can be nominated. For years he has been a tower of strength in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and he has given to it his time, talents and substance with but little recompense. He has been noon the stump year after year in addressing meetings in the Common, wealth, and all his great services were performed at his own expense. I am sure he would make the strongest candidate that could be put in the field, and I am equally certain that he would prove one of the best and most faithful Governors we have had. Indeed, he is not personally aspiring to the position—will not even talk about his own candidacy—and certainly will not seek the honor. I should like to see it thrust upon him, and I all the more because he has been so modest and unselfish.

Mr. James, the Democratic nominee for Senator from the Second District, Philadelphia, declined to run almost as soon as nominated. General J. W. Hoffman, nominated in the Fourth District, has also declined, "for private reasons and business purposes." Both these gentlemen are highly spoken of as upright citizens and leading business men. A meeting of the delegates to the District was called for Thursday morning, but no quorum being present, an adjournment took place till September.

Capt. Geo. W. Skinner, of Franklin county, who was elected to the last Assembly by the Democracy of Perry and Franklin counties, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

A call has been made for the assembling of a Prohibitory State Convention to meet in Harrisburg August 9th, for the purpose of nominating temperance candidates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Mr. W. M. Lindsey, of Warren, and Mr. W. H. Short, of Youngsville, are the present candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket for members of Assembly from Warren county.

THE LATE HIGH COMMISSION.

Interesting Notes—Secretary Fish Develops Himself—The Treaty Galaxy.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Senator Williams, of Oregon, gave me an interesting account of the High Commission, of which he was a member. He says that Secretary Fish developed to be not only a more positive man than is generally assumed, but to be, on occasion, almost a vehement, and generally a forcible man, as earnest an American in his principles as the most democratic member of our society, and his knowledge besides was fair and immense, so that he did not suffer by comparison with either any English Commissioner or any of his countrymen on that board. Williams gave me the reasons for the decision by citing the fact that, when they came to the San Juan matter, he was so peremptory that Earl de Grey flared up and remarked:

"Well, if we are to refer to the matter in this spirit, perhaps all our labors here will have been superfluous."

This story is not related by Judge Williams to instance Mr. Fish's imprudence, but to meet the other charge frequently made, that he has no backbone. On the contrary, Senator Williams describes him as having arranged the whole detail of that delicate business with the forethought of a host and a gentleman, and, from his place at the center of the board on the left-hand side of the table, he carried on nearly the whole discussion, Earl de Grey and himself facing each other and constituting the greater part of the table.

Both the English and the American Commissioners were in the habit of meeting separately before repairing to the council room, and they decided what was to be their attitude upon every point, so that when they met as a board we call in our expressive Americanism, "chin music." Mr. Fish, and his secretary, Mr. Bancroft Davis, had a smart portfolio made for every Commissioner, each man's name and title being engraved in gilt characters on the back thereof, and with this pretty souvenir before him, with an easy chair under him, and with a sumptuous lunch brought in at noon every day, consisting of cakes, fruits, ices and better beer, *pates de fol gras*, sandwiches, cold fowl and cold meats, and a cigar after the cooked wood of Albion were put on good terms with their stomachs.

THE TREATY GALAXY.

On the right hand side of Mr. Fish sat General Schenck, who trusted too much, as usual, to his off-hand powers, knew little by reading or research of the points at issue, and, on the whole, carried more calibre than ammunition. Next to Schenck sat Judge Hoar, who showed very gravely and shrewdly, and was the only member of the Joint Commission who ventured to tell a story. This occurred when the fishery question came up, and Hoar remarked that, in his opinion, the Americans would not object to having Canadians fish in their waters, deviating sum for the privilege of fishing in their waters.

"Send Hoar: "I make this suggestion at the outset to avoid going into the rival claims of two conflagrations, Chicago's and Boston's, now in contrast. I do it somewhat as the organ-grinder sent his compliments to the English nobleman. The organ-grinder had been punished by the nobleman's house, and there he was turning out irritating and lugubrious tunes. The nobleman sent down his servant with a sixpence to bar the man off and give the family some relief. The organ-grinder looked at the sixpence contemptuously, and passed it back to the servant:

"I plays for a sixpence," he said, 'but I never moves off for less than a shilling. I knows the value of peace and quietness."

This story largely proved to be such a relief to the dreariness of State matters that everybody laughed, and the fishery subject was passed over in silence.

Judge Williams sat on the right of Judge Hoar, and on the left sat Justice Clifford, whose legal knowledge showed to fine advantage, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary of State, who was faced on the opposite side by Lord Thornton, the English Secretary. Mr. Davis is described as a man of knowledge, experience and good bearing. Both him and Mr. Fish were liberal in their acceptance of money to entertain the Englishmen, and Mr. Fish is said to have paid out of his own pocket for private entertainments, not less than $10,000 to do honor to the national guests.

THE CONNECTICUT BORGIA.

Eleven Most Foul and Unnatural Murders.

Mrs. Sherman, the alleged poisoner of husbands and children, is in close custody at Derby, Connecticut, the scene of most of her nefarious exploits. The main facts of her late life have already been given. But her whole career has been a history of extraordinary criminality. The daughter of a Trenton butcher, she married Edward Shruck when seventeen years old, and became in time the mother of six children. Then began the series of awful events for which she is now held to account. First her husband was taken sick and suddenly died, and subsequently all the children also died within two years, with no assignable cause. The woman soon moved to Connecticut and married Mr. Hurlburt, of Hurlburtton, a man of considerable property; but he, too, died suddenly, shortly after making over all his worldly possessions to his wife. Suspicions now began to be aroused, which were not allayed when it became known that the widow had also married husband, a widower with four children, two of whom were also "suddenly taken ill" and died. The father followed them in June last, and the physicians, now thoroughly aroused, made a *post mortem* examination and discovered the presence of arsenic in large quantities. Subsequent examinations revealed also the same deadly drug had been the cause of the deaths of Mr. Sherman's children and Mr. Hurlburt and the presumed murderess was accordingly arrested at New Brunswick, N. J., whither she had hastened. Indeed, her manner is cool and self-possessed, and her countenance betrays firmness and cunning. She denies little, but expresses the belief in her ultimate acquittal. It can hardly be doubted, however, that she has actually committed no less than eleven most foul and unnatural murders.

Water and Gas in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A subscriber, good citizen and a large taxpayer, wants some reformation, and proposes through your columns to ventilate some suggestions to the Water Committee of the City of Pittsburgh, its City Fathers, or whomsoever can correct the evil, to immediately give us water and gas, and the other city conveniences and improvements for which we have been paying taxes this last year, or we would suggest that the Fourteenth and Twentieth wards be stricken from the list of aids to the city government. The grading of streets, and the laying of water pipes where most needed amongst the population, and where the experience of pure water promised for a year past, we have made none other provision, has been tediously slow, and inconsistently manipulated. For almost a year have our *representatives* and their *immediate friends* had *their own* streets put in order, and had the sons of the city water and gas, but McFarland's Grove, with many adjacent streets, also Neville street and adjunctive, who have suffered severely from dry wells, have had none—and been paying their taxes for it straight along! The latter will commence with the spring pass by without a pipe being laid—all to await the excuse "the street needs grading." Why not put the pipes all down with the new grades *as the others were done* and give us water or cancel tax.

CITIZEN.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK, No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE.—We direct attention to the semi-annual statement of this bank, published in another column. This young and vigorous institution presents an exhibit of which the officers and directors may well feel proud.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Work of the Commissioners.

A Plan Developed After Much Discussion —A Board of Examiners to be Established—Character, Personal Fitness and General Qualifications to be Looked Into—Probationary Service Required—Tenure of Office Dependent on Good Behavior.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1871.

The Civil Service Commissioners are still arduously at work, endeavoring to reduce their theories to a practical working basis. It has been discovered that not only is the bare question itself intricate and difficult of treatment, but that it is hard to bring the various members of the Commission up to advocating radical and sweeping measures of reform. Whatever suggestions are made are met with objections, both on the score of impracticability and policy. Several members of the Commission do not believe that any plan can ever be successfully inaugurated which looks to separating appointments from political patronage, or confining nominations to life tenure of office. These two latter considerations are regarded by some of them as inseparable from our form of government.

The particular question which has been under discussion for the last ten days is, shall the Commission recommend to the President that admissions to the civil service of the United States, with the customary exceptions, be determined by competitive examination, open to all applicants irrespective of politics? While no vote has been reached upon this proposition, the discussion has gone so far as to develop a plan which meets with favor among the majority of the Commissioners. This plan contemplates establishing an examining board which is to hear and determine the claims of applicants. The Board is to consist of members of recognized reputation and fitness, which latter are to be appointed by the President. It will have power to hear and determine the claims of all applicants, granting to the latter orders or certificates in accordance with merit or qualification, as the examination may have demonstrated. The examination will inquire into the applicant's personal fitness and general qualifications of all such as apply for position, and in other respects the English and German systems. Where the applicant passes satisfactory examination he will receive from the Board a certificate which will entitle him to the first vacancy in that particular grade of offices for which he applies. No person is to receive any appointment in any branch of service contemplated by the regulations unless he can first produce a certificate as above indicated, and he is then to receive a certain probationary term of some six or twelve months, according to the nature of the office in order that his aptitude may be ascertained. This plan in its general details will contemplate promotions, and a corresponding series of examinations to govern such purposes. Its effect, if adopted by the Commissioners, will be to make the tenure of office depend entirely upon the good behavior of the occupants, and to separate appointments from political patronage. No vacancies can be made except for causes specified, nor can they be filled except by competitive examination. The right of removal is recognized. Under the section authorizing their appointment, which was very loosely drawn, even though the President should appoint the whole Board under it, it is conceded it will require further congressional legislation to make it operative. In this construction is sustained that the system of appointments is to remain as heretofore with the heads of the various departments, bureaus, etc., Congress will be required to extend the operation of the rules to all these, as at present the only official to whom they will apply if they are accepted is the President. There are numerous other considerations in connection with this whole question which embarrass the Commissioners at every step, especially in view of their limited powers.

It is now thought the Board will have made sufficient progress by the latter part of next week to have finished a preliminary programme. This will be submitted to the President, and an abstract furnished for publication.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Great New Jersey Lease.

Action Against the Project Postponed by the Philadelphia Councils—Vincennes and Cairo Road—Ten Thousand Miles of Narrow-Gauge Road in India—The Warfare Between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies.

THE VINCENNES AND CAIRO ROAD.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The Committee appointed by the Chairman of Commerce to consider the claims of our citizens on the Vincennes and Cairo Railroad, reported to-day that there is a probability of this road making an equitable arrangement with the Ohio and Mississippi road for an exchange of traffic, but unless this can be made sure by binding acts of the two corporations, and the road be also not absorbed in some great line to the West, thus running against Cincinnati, they would not recommend aid. The report concludes: "The committee has been in session of five to put the matter before the citizens, with a view to such action as may be necessary to secure and make permanent the management for the interests of Cincinnati commerce.

INJUNCTION CASE DECIDED.

PORTLAND, ME., July 7.—The injunction case of the Boston and Maine Railroad *vs.* The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was decided this morning in favor of the Boston and Maine.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS AND THE NEW JERSEY LEASE.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of Philadelphia met on Thursday, to act upon the resolution referred to them yesterday, instructing the City Solicitor to take legal steps to prevent the consummation of the proposed lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A communication from Mr. James S. Stockdale was read, setting forth the damage that would be worked by such a lease. It recommended that the city should oppose the lease by the necessary legal proceedings, and concluded that in the meantime and pending the Pennsylvania Railroad Company violated its charter. A paper from Vincent L. Bradford, President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad was also read, strongly condemning the proposed lease, as it would allow the Pennsylvania Road, the lessee, and locked upon it as detrimental to the city. Although five cents per 100 pounds is allowed on all goods passing over the Philadelphia and Trenton routes of communication, is an idea that has never penetrated the head of legislation. Anything that will prevent this wretched policy of selfish avarice must prove an acceptable service to the country, and the way to do it is to put the routes in little, but open fight for the carrying trade, and let the cheapest route win. The West has little sympathy but a great interest in the result."

POLITICAL

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—The vote in the Senate on the amendment to the act for redistricting the city of Manchester, stood 4 and 6. Senator Smith took occasion in a few remarks to define his position in connection with the bill. Its present lines were represented as unjustly favoring many of their rights, and he was assured it was not to be considered a party question. He did not deem the bill introduced in the Senate as embodying the only existing law as well as the amendment offered, and he gave the amendment his support as being geographically right, income no burdens, and fair to both parties, so he voted with the Republicans.

Steubenville Lady on Steinway.

The Steinway Parlor Grand Piano I purchased of you arrived on Tuesday in excellent condition. To say that it gives entire satisfaction is not expressing my appreciation; I must add that it is the most delightful instrument I ever played upon. The tone is all you described it, rich and luscious, the touch is exquisite and altogether, the instrument is absolutely perfection.

I could write you much more, but sufficient to say the opinion of all who have seen and tried it pronounce it faultless.

MISS K. S. D.

To Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.

The above is one of the many letters received by the Steinway sole agents Messrs. Kleber & Bro., and they but corroborate the fact that the Steinway Pianos are beyond all comparison the very best pianos to be found either in this country or in Europe. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, are, and have been for the last fifteen years the exclusive agents for these popular instruments.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Question of Importance Regarding Canal Boats.

Are They Subject to Laws Governing Vessels in the Coasting Trade?—National Banks Dilatory in Making Returns—Resignation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1871.

Resignation.

The resignation of John H. Yager, Collector of the Twelfth Illinois District, has been accepted.

Customs Regulations.

The Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to document vessels owned in his district.

Are Canal Boats Coasters?

The question whether canal boats entering navigable waters are subject to the laws governing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, is under consideration at the Treasury Department. The law officers decide that they are. The final decision is deferred until Secretary Boutwell returns.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

THE REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A disposition exists on the part of a few National Banking Associations to delay sending the reports of their respective banks until the last moment, notwithstanding the Controller of Currency has requested them by telegraph to forward their reports immediately. It may, therefore, be necessary to close the books and make an official announcement of the condition of the National Banks without embracing therein the reports of the delinquents above alluded to.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN NYE.

Captain John Nye, a brother of Senator Nye, of Nevada, died in Washington to-day, after an illness of a fortnight.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN MEXICO.

A dreadful catastrophe is reported from the State of Zacatecas, Mexico. In the Guelvavilla silver mine, on one of the three great veins in that famous region, a fire has occurred by which over one hundred miners were suffocated. The machinery and equipment of Mexican miners are quite primitive, but fatal accidents from fires are not common there, nevertheless.

AGRICULTURAL.

On special inquiry at the Department of Agriculture to-day it was officially ascertained that there has been no analysis of the cotton and other reports for July, but more than three-fourths of them having been received, and none from Texas and other distant States.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to reach Washington on Monday evening next, and return to Long Branch on Tuesday. He soon thereafter visits Ohio and other parts of the West, and on the 15th of August will proceed to California. Dr. Norris, of the army, with many others, will accompany him.

To-day continued the consideration of subjects introduced at previous sessions, especially that of open competitive examinations, in regard to which the Committee are making inquiries as to how well the system works where it has been adopted.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster General Creswell returned to-day from his visit to Maryland.

INDIANS INTERFERING WITH REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Letters received at the Internal Revenue office from Supervisors Foulke and King, report that great difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenue in the districts of Arizona and Dakota, by reason of the hostility manifested by the Indians when rendering timely assistance. In Dakota the steamer Far West, plying on the Missouri river, was attacked by Indians a few days ago and riddled by bullets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1871.

MAN AND BOY MISSING.

Mrs. Justin Chester appeared at the Police headquarters to-day and stated that her husband and son were missing, and she feared Carter, who is a hard drinker, had drowned himself and son.

THE HORSE PLAGUE

Has interfered severely with car travel to-day. On the East Broadway, Third, Sixth and Eighth avenue roads the cars do not pretend to run regular trips, and the Fulton stages are making trips at considerable intervals. The disease is still increasing.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Is prevailing to a great extent in Brooklyn.

A FEARFUL COMBINATION.

The hot weather has developed a new form of cholera, resulting from drinking ice water in connection with excessive drinking of ardent spirits. So far three cases only have occurred. The symptoms in all were the same—excessive purging, high fever, a bloody discharge, indications of virulent dysentery, and black vomit, which accompanies yellow fever.

A New Presidential Movement.

[From the New York Times.]

"The up-town people, and particularly the German element in the city, have been holding meetings of late with a view of putting forward candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The leaders of the movement are ex-Mayor Havemeyer, several Councilmen, and other prominent citizens who have been gathering at stated times secretly at the German Assembly Room. They hold a meeting this evening for further discussion, and hope to-night to effect what will culminate in a general convention of people throughout the country who are of the opinion that it is time to take the control of affairs of the party in this city. The party has settled upon the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and the Hon. John Quincy Adams as the men to run for the offices mentioned. They hold that these men are unbiased in their views and are liberal men.

A writer in the *Sun*, who declares that the movement is a national one, says:

The German Democratic press in the East and West, which has shown a progressive spirit ever since the defeat of 1870, has failed to find a leader of conservative Republicanism and liberal Democracy as a resurrection from political death, while the Republican leaders of the conservative wing interfered with their fossilized ideas of the Democracy. They have been aided in this work of unison and harmony by the arbitrary and partial demeanor of the Administration, which has been more than clearly shown by the last debates in the Senate, where Mr. Howe's motion to admit Mr. Stockton and five Republicanism did not hesitate to join with the liberal Democrats in their efforts to defeat the obstinacy of the Government. The Administration element Germans of both parties are now working earnestly to perpetuate their control, not only in our national affairs, and in the ensuing campaign the German press of both factions, through Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. Bancroft Davis, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and Hon. Jas. Brunck, on Buffalo, N. Y. Demster, of Milwaukee, and others—will cheerfully give their support to any candidate whom the reform party may nominate, and will be found ready to carry out their programme of liberalism and progress.

CONCERNING THE PROPOSITION FOR AN INCOME TAX FOR FRANCE, M. Thiers described it as a "disorderly tax." He never in his life flattered popular passions, and would not now. The income tax was utterly unsuited to Frenchmen, who would never submit to inquisitorial investigations. The assembly must not attempt to impose it would act class against class and produce horrible disasters. He begged his friends—all who had any confidence in him—to understand once for all that he would never consent to it.

The Chicago *Republican* thinks that Speaker Blaine, now that Mr. Colfax declines, should be the Republican candidate for Vice President. Says that paper:

It is manifest that, in the event of Grant's renomination, which seems to be inevitable, the Ohio statesman, the Vice President must be selected from the Eastern States. A careful survey of the material in hand in that section shows no one so available as he likely to benefit the party and the ticket as the Hon. James G. Blaine.

THE MILITARY.

No Encampment to be Held—Legislation to be Procured to Pay the Expenses of the Annual Encampments.

In obedience to a call issued by Gen. A. L. Pearson, Commander of the Eighteenth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, the officers of the division met last evening in the armory of the Sixth Company Duquesne Greys, in the armory building Fourth avenue for the purpose of holding a Division Encampment. The matter was pretty freely discussed and while there was a disposition manifested in favor of the encampment, the want of means to defray the expense of the same, put a check to any action. Col. Campbell suggested the appointment of a committee, to ascertain the probable cost of transportation to and from the city for a distance of twenty miles, cost of commissary stores, &c., but no definite action was taken in the matter.

The Adjutant General thought there would be no difficulty in the road to go into the encampment in case it was ordered.

General Pearson said it was designed to hold it six days, whereupon Colonel Campbell, who was not allowed to figure a little, reported the probable cost, as follows: Commissary stores for 1,000 men, at 50 cents per diem, $3,000; transportation of horses, $600, which will require 300 cars; incidentals, $400; total, $4,000. The matter of at least $6,000. This would not include Quartermaster or ammunition stores, which the State would furnish, and many other supplies to be furnished by the companies, regiments and battalions themselves. The Colonel added that it was necessary to settle the matter to consider, inasmuch as there were no funds to draw upon, and hence it would be impossible to pursue any other policy to jump into the matter unprepared.

Col. Kilgore, in order to test the sense of the meeting, moved that the encampment therefore be postponed for one year, which was unanimously carried.

Col. Campbell then stated that the division would like to hold encampments annually, and to this end he moved the appointment of a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to draw up and have enacted at the next session of the State Legislature such a law as will provide for the same. The motion was carried. The militia laws entitled the members of the company to $100 dollars per year for drill, but it did not provide how the same was to be raised, or from whence it was to be paid, and the object in providing a source from which to pay the military that he asked the appointment of the committee. He said the men were willing to go into an encampment provided the means to pay the expenses of the same were provided, and the committee, in charge, could accomplish that end clearly shown by the last debates in the Senate, where Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, Hon. Thos. Howe and five Republicanism did not hesitate to join with the liberal Democrats in their efforts to defeat the obstinacy of the Government. The Administration element Germans of both parties are now working earnestly to perpetuate their control, not only in our national affairs, and in the ensuing campaign the German press of both factions, through Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. Bancroft Davis, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and Hon. Jas. Brunck, on Buffalo, N. Y. Demster, of Mil

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

If the report from London, that Assistant Secretary of the United States Richardson "has met with complete success in his negotiations for the sale of the new American Five Per Cent. Bonds," proves true, then a curious change in affairs in that relation will have been realized. The report comes just at the moment when entire failure at home had been announced, and the belief that there was no prospect abroad had become general. It is too general, however, to make much of at present, although in certainly does justify considerable expectation.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* proposes the narrow-gauge for city railroads, as cheaper, requiring less room and more easily operated; and wonder is expressed that no one has proposed it. No doubt our contemporary's suggestion is worthy of attention, but not more so than that of narrow-gauge railroads for local travel to and from cities and suburbs. They could be constructed and operated at a cost that would defy the competition of wide-gauge roads and in every respect serve the public as well. Narrow-gauge local roads must before long become the order of the day, even where wide-gauge roads are operating.

It was a severe cut which Mr. Cameron gave to those whose greatest pleasure and whose highest idea of duty is to applaud whenever his name is spoken, when he told them that their "injudicious" efforts to bring him out for the Vice Presidency had caused him much "chargin." Had Mr. Cameron's letter rebuking those superserviceable fellows come sooner, he would have been spared the comments of the distant press, which are coming in of a kind and with a unanimity that must be anything but pleasant to him. It is good to have friends, but if they are fools in manifesting their friendship, it is probably Mr. Cameron's opinion that the smaller the number one has the better.

The Chicago dealers have contrived a way to render virtually inoperative the laws of Illinois, from which so much has been expected, regulating grain transportation and torage. We are assured that their plan almost entirely sets aside without directly violating those laws, and that until the Legislature amends its action, "the railroad interests will be master of the situation." Let us suggest that the "mastery" may be so easily changed or the question so readily disposed of. The laws in question were drawn with great care but will not "hold water." After repeated trials the Illinoisians may do better; but for the present all hope of relief—if present reports are true—may as well be postponed.

The old age of Earl Russell appears to be doomed to vexation and disappointment. Compelled by his own countrymen to withdraw his opposition to the High Commission Treaty, he is now undergoing dissection at the hands of the German press, for his peevish and selfish antagonism to that wise and beneficent agreement. He is reminded that a man who declared that "the North fought for empire, the South for independence," and who professed to believe that nothing worse could happen to the progress of mankind, or for the colored race itself, than the subjugation of the rebellion, after so complete an overthrow of his policy and predictions might surely have refrained from laying down the law on questions of international relations. It is doubtless disagreeable to witness the utter failure of all one's cherished theories and wishes, and to have been proved blind and foolish instead of discriminating and prophetic, but still it is a pity that the talkative old Earl is not sufficiently ingenuous to admit his mistake, instead of trying to confuse the matter with new explanations and complications. He was wrong, whether as a seer or a politician. Let him confess his error, and cease dabbling in prophecy for the future.

The question of throwing open the Public Libraries on Sundays, has for some time past been earnestly discussed in various cities of the country. Some time ago the matter was had under consideration by the Directors of our Mercantile Library Association, but no action was taken upon the subject. We observe that the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, which by vote of the Board of Education was, last March, thrown open on Sundays for reference only, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., expresses, in a report just rendered, his disappointment with the results of the experiment. It was hoped that the opening of the well furnished reading rooms, with the privilege of ordering any book from the general library for consultation, would attract a considerable class of readers whose occupations prevented them from visiting the library on week days, besides drawing in from the streets young men accustomed to passing the day in a less profitable manner. These anticipations, especially the latter, have not been realized. No perceptible diminution of bar room and corner lounging has been effected. The Sunday visitors are said to be decorous and thoughtful, but very few in number. It is explained, however, that the experiment was commenced at a season of the year when out-door attractions were most enticing, and that an entire year, embracing all the seasons, is needed for a practical and satisfactory test of the question.

CONCERNING SUBSIDIES.

No business that has been set up and run for a season, though with only partial success, is usually given up in haste in this country. Perhaps the partial success of the subsidy business at the late session of Congress will serve to increase rather than dampen the ardor of the patriots engaged in it. A huge prize drawn now and then, though the blanks be numerous as leaves in Autumn, always stimulates the zeal of lottery ticket purchasers. A member of Congress, formerly impecunious, with shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in a Pacific Railroad that has an untold amount of subsidies, is a seductive example to those who have been less fortunate. Other members of Congress with like morals are simply bidden to "go in and win." Any number of schemes are ready, all partaking more or less to the "Oriental" glow. Of some of these the *Tribune* has this to say:

"Nobody need suppose that these wild raids upon the Treasury, because once defeated, are at an end. The coming winter will see them reinforced and as vigorous and determined as ever. Eternal opportunity is the genius of corporations. An opinion from a long session are great. Already from Australasia we have warning of an attack from that quarter. Among the brood of subsidy bills which was hustled into the general smash was one to give an annual stipend to an American line of steamers from San Francisco to Sydney, already liberally subsidized by the New Zealand Government. By the time, despite beautiful protestations and assertions of subsidy seekers, is running comfortably with the aid of honest profits and the cash of the Australian colony. Emboldened by the partial success of this, another precious scheme has been broached in the American-Australian Company, which, according to the colonial press, contemplates making the following separate bants: Victoria, £10,000; New South Wales, £25,000; Queensland, £10,000; British Government, £5,000; South Australia, £5,000; Tasmania, £5,000; United States and Hawaii, £17,000. And if the $250,000, or £76,000, is raised from the different governments this marvelous company, the Australians think they can sustain the line of crazy English steamers which they have just established to run in competition with the American line already in operation between Auckland, Port Chambers, Honolulu and San Francisco. We should say they could.

"Whatever has become of the other magnificent and bottomless schemes for ocean steamers which afflicted Congress last winter, we wot not. But here is a budding expectation which may as well be early nipped. We have no money to spare for subsidies for British colonies or hare-brained combinations which have no other purpose than paying the expenses of ships which, if they ever clear at all, are not called into being by the needs of commerce. The rout of the subsidy-seekers last Congress is, we hope, the earnest of what is to overtake the supporters of all such schemes until the United States Government has money to squander on enterprises having no other excuse for existence."

All this is quite to the point—but it is to be hoped that the *Tribune* will cease to lend its influence to elect those who notoriously are among the worst subsidy-seekers that infest Congress, and who at a single session can make more money at the business than they could make honestly were they to live a thousand years.

M. THIERS AND HIS POLITICAL POSITION.

Considering the possibilities of human happiness and misery involved in his acts, it would seem that Thiers is perhaps at this moment the most interesting personage of all the millions who inhabit the earth. On no other single human being rests so tremendous a weight of responsibility; no other individual occupies a position so critical and so full of hazards. One of the singularities of the situation is that the spectator is able to contemplate him on his dangerous eminence without any feeling of distressing anxiety. Another man filling so precarious and perilous a position would be gazed at with shuddering. Thiers inspires no such painful concern. Though fully comprehending the difficulties of his task and the uncertainties hanging over its issue, the old statesman is so manifestly single-minded in his purposes, so sure of the honesty of his own intentions, so well aware that the place which he now fills has fallen to him as the result of his past career, that he feels comparatively at ease himself amidst the perils and embarrassments by which he is surrounded. The industry, the various studies, the political activities and inconsistencies of half a century have culminated in making him the spokesman and ruler of France. He has published so many volumes, made so many speeches, and lived so constantly in the eyes of the world, that he knows that all the acts and thoughts of his life were familiar to those who have exalted him as their chief. In his high office he feels at perfect liberty to disdain all disguise, and is relieved of the necessity of practising the slightest concealment or reserve. He needs no one to tell him that no other man could take his place or perform his part. His mere age and social isolation are also important elements of his strength.

Thiers's long speech, delivered on the 8th of June, interesting as a revelation of character, is still more interesting, and instructive, too, as it displays the difficulties of his position and the methods by which he hopes to maintain order and finally establish a permanent government in France. More effective discoursing was probably never listened to, and yet it is impossible in reading the speech not to perceive that its practical impression and influence were due as much to the character and reputation as to the eloquence and logic of the speaker. The Assembly made up of the representatives of political parties fiercely hostile to one another, plainly believe in Thiers as a patriot to whom the country is more precious than party. Upon the continuance of the truce between the parties the peace of France is at present dependent. The chief of the executive power who suggested and organized the truce, is, in virtue of his office, the person who has most to do in maintaining it. It is safe to say that no other man could have affected such an arrangement, or could uphold it for a day. That Thiers is able to perform the part amidst the rankling jealousies, savage passions, and incessant intrigues excited by the situation, is certainly a remarkable illustration of individual influence. Without being a Republican, he is the chief of a republic and yet retains the confidence of Legitimists, Orleanists and Bonapartists. That no part of his success is due to the concealment of his opinions is apparent from many passages in the speech just referred to. Thus he said:

"I am not changed, and will tell you how far I am Republican. I am all my life thought upon the government which my country should desire, and if I had had the power which no mortal has ever possessed, I would have to my country given that which in the measure of my strength I have labored for forty years to secure it, which is the government best accord: the constitutional monarchy of England; I wish you to know me wholly; I desire to flatter no party; I desire to speak the truth as it appears to me. Well, then, gentlemen, yes, I find that they are free,—nobly, grandly free,—at Washington, and that they do very great things there; but I find also that they are equally free at London, and may I be permitted to say it, more free perhaps than at Washington. The reason is that at London the government has been placed in a region which is at an equal distance from passion in high places and from passion in low. Never in any other country, in any time, has the government been placed in a region where reason prevails more, where reason is less disturbed."

When the time shall come, if it ever comes, for making a change in the existing government, Thiers may therefore be expected to advocate the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. In the meantime, however, the republic will have been tried, and it is to this experiment that he is now proving himself loyal.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

Some years ago there was ground for positive alarm lest conviction for murder in any case should become impossible through the application of the plea of insanity. In Great Britain this plea was quite as frequently used and quite as much abused as in the United States. The abuse on both sides of the Atlantic was the result of several causes, which, operating indi vidually or together, really threatened to convert the administration of justice in capital cases into a farce. One of these causes was a general humane reaction against the stern doctrines and harsh practices of former generations. Opinions long unquestioned and revered having been swept away with practical results obviously beneficent, time and experiments were required to establish the boundaries which should confine the application of the new views. Extravagant theories framed in ignorance or contempt of the best known facts, everywhere found advocates whose zeal and activity were too much for a conservatism no longer sustained by the undisputed authority of the past. But a still more powerful cause of the abuse to which we refer was the modern light cast upon the subject of the constitution of man, and the connection between body and mind. The progress of physiology and psychology had completely upset or appeared to upset many of the notions long prevalent on the subjects of crime, responsibility and punishment. In view of recent researches many people, though by no means sure of the truth of the new views, were sure that the old ones were erroneous. The doctrine of moral insanity, also, some years ago broached by some English physicians, caused much mystification to the common mind, and even now it has not ceased to be a puzzle. While specialists are busy everywhere investigating the subject of mental derangement in all its forms, the malady is frequently alleged in courts of justice in palliation of crime, or as a reason for exemption from punishment, and the disease is still enveloped in so much mystery that jurists as well as juries are often at a loss what to do in such cases. Every reader will probably be able to recollect instances within his own knowledge, in which the plea of insanity put forward either by the criminal himself or his counsel, has been a source of positive embarrassment to the court, and of painful misgiving to the benevolent portion of the public from the difficulty of determining its justice, and from the uncertainty which sometimes follows the decison. At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of Directors of Asylums for the Insane, lately held in Toronto, Canada, Dr. Landon, of the London Asylum, in Ontario, read a lecture on this subject. One of his suggestions certainly appears well worthy of public consideration. When in a criminal case the plea of insanity is put forward, Dr. Landon thinks that the accused should be at once placed in an asylum for the insane, and there, during a period of from three to twelve months, closely observed until the physician shall be able to form a definite judgment as to his or her mental soundness or unsoundness. An opinion thus formed would have solid value in the trial of the case, and would entirely supersede the examination by experts at present ordered by the judge. These examinations as now conducted are almost unavoidably superficial, even when the physician assigned to the duty happens to possess the requisite qualifications. But such qualifications are by no means common, and hence the opinions of so-called specialists or experts, upon which courts of justice frequently act, are as often as not very unsatisfactory, if not wholly worthless. An elaborate specimen of such incompetence in the Rulloff case, lately entertained while it failed to edify the public. Dr. Landon's plan, if adopted, would effectually guard against painful displays of this kind. While securing for the guidance of the court the carefully formed judgment of a physician who has made dis cases of the mind his peculiar study, it would answer a useful purpose in another direction. Let the plan be embodied in legislation and it would certainly have the effect of restraining the disposition to take advantage of the plea in question as a mere pretense. When entered by the culprit on his own suggestion, it is in nine cases out of ten a mere refuge in the ignorance or gullibility of his fellow man. In the certainty of being confined as a madman and the probability of being proved an imposter, the culprit would generally prefer to appear in his real character with all its painful responsibilities.

UNMASKING.

Some months ago we took occasion to refer to an article on "Unification and Education," published in the *Catholic World*, the entire spirit of which was, according to our judgment, in direct and unmistakable opposition to the intelligence, the prosperity, the progressive civilization, the civil and religious liberty not alone of the United States but of the world. The article in question was written by Father Hecker, a proselyte from the Protestant faith. Some of its views were sufficiently startling; as, for instance, the assertion that the peasantry in the old Catholic countries, two hundred years ago, were better educated than the great body of the people of the United States to-day, and the thinly disguised claim that the supreme educational control of the world rightly inhered in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. This bold plea for the restoration of the absolute supremacy of Roman ecclesiasticism, is now supplemented by another and still more audacious claim in its behalf, in the same magazine, and presumably by the same author. Passing now from the school-house to the halls of government, the writer declares that "while the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of the superior authority, and that authority can only be expressed through the Church." This is a direct and explicit statement that the Catholic Church is in its nature altogether superior to the State, amenable neither to its criticism nor control. It removes the mask, and boldly puts the political authority of a foreign priest above the expression of the will of our own people. Father Hecker has been a Protestant, and knows what liberty of conscience is. He is a Catholic, and understands the meaning of priestly domination. He is an intimate personal friend of His Holiness the Pope, and a thorough believer in the dogma of infallibility. He is acquainted with the secret designs of the hierarchy, whatever they may be, and he is credibly reported to have said that by the end of the present century the Catholic religion would dominate the entire country. What sort of rights those States have possessed which have exercised them only by permission of the Catholic Church, may be inferred from the history of the Waldenses, the Huguenots, the Lollards; from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the dungeons of the Holy Inquisition, from the ignorance, squalor, stagnation and superstition of the city of Rome, and of Catholic countries generally. We do not say that these things would be repeated in this age and country, but we do say that the spirit which rendered them possible thoroughly inheres in the insolent claim of ecclesiastical supremacy in civil affairs; and that, should the prediction of Father Hecker be fulfilled, a relapse into political barbarism must inevitably ensue. So long as utterances like these, delivered through the medium of the leading Catholic organ of the country, are permitted to go unrebuked by the adherents of that Church, so long will the people of the United States be justified in looking upon it with jealousy and suspicion. They do not propose to institute a war of religion with any one, Jew or Gentile, bond or free; but neither do they intend to submit to any similar war, come from what quarter it may. If this is the true doctrine of that church, let it be known, that we may be on our guard against the purposes which it embraces; while if it be merely the individual opinion of a man with more zeal than knowledge, and is not shared by the masses of our catholic fellow-citizens, let it be promptly and explicitly disavowed. There is responsibility somewhere. In view of the pertinent illustrations which events in this and other countries are constantly affording, it is time that the question were settled as to where it properly belongs.

It is always a greater pleasure to us to write words of commendation than of censure, and we therefore find unusual satisfaction in being able to announce that the Honorable William M. Tweed, Grand Sachem of Tammany, owner of twenty millions of dollars, more or less, a hundred thousand voters, and Generalissimo of the Democratic forces of the Empire State of the Union, has experienced a political conversion. At least we so infer from his oration before the Tammany Society on the Fourth. Unless wrongly reported, he said, on that occasion, that he proposed "to let the issues of the past die, and to strike forward in a bright and noble career." This will be cheering news to the respectable people of that city, that is, if he keeps his word: for since the first evidence of repentance for wrong-doing is the restitution of the gains of wrong-doing, he will, of course, at once proceed to restore to the taxpayers the sum of nineteen million nine hundred thousand dollars, that being about the sum (less a hundred thousand, which he should be allowed to keep,) which it is reported he has amassed within a period of some ten years. He will also doubtless explain the intricacies and mysteries of the Controller's office, and tell what has become of the enormous sums of money popularly supposed to have been stolen, as well as furnish information regarding the manner in which ballot boxes are stuffed and Democratic majorities secured. The accession of such a man to the ranks of morality and order is indeed a great event. Hardly anything like it has been witnessed since the days of John Bunyan, and we feel like rejoicing accordingly.

Matters in Cuba appear to be drawing toward a crisis. Within the last thirty days, it is said, a marked change has taken place in the course of affairs. Gold has risen, exchange is higher than it ever was, the amount of funds with drawn from circulation and sent away from the country is unprecedented, and private correspondents positively affirm that the European Spaniards, hereto fore confident of ultimate success in the war, are desponding and hopeless; that many are stopping business, and that the wealthiest and most respectable leave the country. Valmaseda has again gone to the west of war on the southern coast of Camagney, and his popularity is on the wane among volunteers. Beyond the line named the Trocha, the insurgents have concentrated in force, and the Spaniards have no security outside of the towns; and confidence is lost over the remaining two thirds of the territory. The Foec calls for the enlistment of all clerks not yet included in the volunteer ranks, while trade and business are at a stand. The volunteers are greatly worried over an attempt of the late Colonial Secretary to settle matters peacefully with the insurgents, and Zenea, a peace-loving man, who traveled through the island to meet Cespedes with propositions for a peaceful arrangement, is now held a prisoner in the dungeons of Havana in the custody of the volunteers, who will not allow Gen. Valmaseda to release him.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Page, of Allegheny City, is preparing a work for the press, to be entitled, "A Man's a Man for a'that," with an introduction by a distinguished prelate and popular writer. It is expected that the work will be published some time during the ensuing autumn. We understand that, among graver and more philosophic matters, there are many humorous descriptions of national idiosyncracies and peculiarities, in which, it is said, are included some chapters of especial interest to our many Scotch and Irish fellow citizens. Persons who have read the manuscript say that the description given of the Scottish game of curling, and of the true remedy for Irish evils, are exceptionally entertaining. We presume that the book will be eagerly sought for by the author's wide circle of Pittsburgh friends and acquaintances.

Commissioner Pleasanton is not without ground to stand on. Judge Noah H. Davis, of New York, who, as member of Congress, drew up the revenue law of 1868, has been consulted concerning its scope and meaning. He says the object and spirit of the bill was to invest the Commissioner with the extraordinary powers, and to make him, except in mere matters of form, entirely independent of the Secretary of the Treasury. This law was framed when Mr. Johnson was President, and when it was thought he would use the vast patronage of the Revenue Bureau against the Republican party, and was intended to invest Mr. Rollins, then Commissioner, with such power as would enable him to control his own Bureau without the interference of either the President or of Secretary McCulloch.

News by mail leads to confirm the cable report that sand is filling up the Suez canal. The London *Times* prints an extract of a letter from the captain of a screw steamer, saying that with a draught of only seventeen and a half feet she was detained in the canal forty-one times in the canal. For the last fifteen miles she was in tow of a tug with two pilots in charge, and notwithstanding these precautions and advantages, she grounded seven times. She was three days and nights going through the canal. It was confidently predicted, about the time of the opening, by those familiar with the shifting ways of desert seas, that the canal would be thus destroyed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Madrid, Spain, recently, in celebration of La Minerva, a long line of clergy, preceded by a band of music, and a triumphal car containing a little child dressed as Christ, leading a live lamb, with ringing of bells, &c., went through the street. Wherever the procession appeared the people uncovered and bent the knee. A young American who failed to do this was, at the instigation of the priest who led the procession, attacked by four men, and would have been killed but for the interference of some women, who rushed in between him and his assailants, and who got him safely into the doorway of his hotel. He had begun to fight bravely but indiscreetly, and the next moment would have been stabbed. The young man was a brother of the Secretary of Gen. Sickles, the American Minister.

A Missouri paper tells a romantic story, in which a Mr. Haynes and his little son are jointly the heroes. They were in a field when a swarm of bees alighted upon the boy, covering him from head to foot; they hung upon his ears, chin and nose in great bunches, and clung in thick clusters in every part of his body. Mr. Haynes, realizing the dangerous situation in which his child was placed, commanded him to stand quite still. This the brave little fellow did, until the bees had all settled. Mr. Haynes then took a stick, gently lifted the boy's hat from his head and placed it upon a neighboring bush, when the entire swarm left their extraordinary resting place and took to the hat and bush. Strange to relate, the boy received only one sting, and that was caused by his scaring with his touch a bee that was trying to make its way into his mouth.

The Council of St. Louis, having regulated the social evil, are now considering an ordinance regulating gambling houses, imposing a tax of one hundred dollars per month on each house, and requiring the proprietors to give bonds in from $5,000 to $10,000 for a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations provided. The friends of the measure claim that gambling is now being carried on in private houses and hotel rooms, accompanied in almost every case by the most barefaced kind of swindling. The police are powerless to remedy the evil, for the reason that as soon as a stranger is done for, the perigetatic gamblers gather up their portable traps, pack them in their valises, and put out for other quarters. By "regulating" gambling in this manner it will realize to the city $12,000 a year, and it is claimed will always guarantee a "square" game.

A fact worthy of the notice of brandy drinkers appears in the recent statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the amount of spirits in the country. There appears to be, in accordance with that statement, but 100,000 gallons of brandy distilled from fruits, while there is 161,600 gallons of compounded liquors made in imitation of brandies, and sold and drank as the real old Cognac.

The recent dissatisfaction among the Philadelphia German singing societies is general, and it is likely to result in the breaking up of the Northeastern Sangerbund. The Quartette Club resolved to dissolve its connection with that body, and a general meeting of the Junger Mannerchor resulted in the adoption of the same course. It is highly probable that the Mannerchor Sangerbund and other societies withdraw, and the Baltimore Liederkranz, it is said, is contemplating like action. The Philadelphia singing societies are among the best in the bund, and their withdrawal will undoubtedly destroy it. This will end the grand festivals which have been held biannually for so many years. The New Yorkers are blamed for this result, having insisted to an unreasonable extent in having their own way.

PERSONAL.

A watering place letter says: They have a "champion female bowlist" at Cape May, in the person of Miss ——, daughter of a well-known Pittsburgh iron merchant. She makes her strikes, cocked hats, etc., at every bowl, and sends the balls spinning along the alley in splendid style.

Of the many men identified with Government newspapers in Washington under the old order of affairs, the only survivors are said to be Daff Green, now living in the South at a very advanced age, Francis P. Blair of Silver Springs, Md.; A. G. P. Richardson, a resident of Columbia, Tenn.; George S. Gideon and Simeon M. Johnson, of Washington; George W. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, and two or three others of less note.

Major General Walker, of the British Army, who accompanied, as military attache, the Crown Prince's army during part of the war, was refused permission to be present at the grand celebration of its triumphs in Berlin.

Victor Hugo is at work on "The Year of Troubles," a noted German on "The Year of Triumph," and the first Samuel Makes, an Englishman, on "The Year of Vengeance." Curiously enough too, the three are writing of precisely the same time—the late disasters year in France.

Ten or twelve years ago Charlotte Cushman, the *tragedienne*, placed the sum of $18,000 in the hands of one of the Stetson brothers of New York, to invest in some safe security, and he loaned it to the then proprietors of the Spencer House, taking a mortgage of the leasehold as security. Time ran on and Miss Cushman's investment became of a more permanent character than she wished, until, but six months since, having grown tired of waiting, she ordered a foreclosure of the mortgage. The announcement of the sale on Saturday last, however, failed to attract the attention of a single bidder, and Miss Cushman will probably visit it a short one, war rendered necessary before she can realize her money.

Mr. Ebenezer Bustard, a rich grocery merchant in Louisville, is selling out his property in that city preliminary to removing to Ireland, where, by the death of an elder brother, he has fallen heir to an estate of 10,000 acres in Donegan county, valued at $2,500,000. Mr. Bustard arrived in Louisville from Ireland in 1849, with only $10,000, which he has since increased to $1,000,000. He also built the first grocery erected on Main street, in Louisville, in 1849, at a cost of $17,000, was sold last week for $224,000.

A correspondent, writing from Strasburg, pays a flattering tribute to our noble countrywoman, Clara Barton, who, besides nursing the wounded in hospitals as long as the Franco-German war lasted, formed and executed a plan for marking the graves of the soldiers who died in the prisons of the South. She is now in Strasburg, where she has founded, with her own resources, a large and always increasing establishment of work for women, which counts more than 200 mothers of large families—widows, wives of prisoners, or of wounded soldiers. Twelve hundred persons—little children and aged persons—have been fed and warmed, and clothed all winter by the earnings of these women, and by this means held through the terrible crisis above the degradation of beggary and vagrance. One would have thought that, with the end of the war, and the return of peace and spring, a stranger and a foreigner, would have grown weary of so heavy a burden and laid it down; but the charity of this unselfish American philanthropist apparently knows no fatigue and admits no cessation. She has the respect and love of the entire civilized world.

Our friends of the Philadelphia *North American* are feeling better than a few days ago. At least as much may be inferred from the following specimen paragraph from a column article in the issue of Thursday:

"Nothing has done so much to enhance the reputation of Philadelphia abroad for opulence and enterprise and capacity for great undertakings as the prodigious efforts made by our railroad companies, and the success that has so uniformly attended them. Even in Baltimore and New York, which have huge railways of their own, the immense superiority of ours is freely acknowledged, and in the great cities of the west, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, no desire is so strong as to be permitted to get up some formidable company that shall be peculiarly their own. Our expansive policy in railways has become renowned everywhere, and those who at first flouted at that were getting beyond our depth, now recognize that we have undertaken no risks that we are not fully able to stand. It is now perfectly understood everywhere that Philadelphia is the home of the strongest, the most powerful, the best organized and the greatest railway corporations in the world, and that all the capital they need for their vast undertakings can be easily obtained."

The other day our contemporary shook its finger very significantly and threateningly under the nose of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on account of the New Jersey lease. It's all right with it now, however. Are the City Councils and Merchants' Exchange in a similar frame of mind?

How We Used to be Physicked.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a falacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable preparation has three prominent properties; it renovates, purifies, and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: the essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most delicate tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopeia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophica practice, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

J. C. KISER. THOMAS SCANDRETT.
Kiser & Scandrett
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, GINS, BRANDIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
No. 166 Wood Street, corner Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

DRY GOODS.
JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SLAUGHTER
AT
The People's Store.
SUMMER GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE.
GENUINE BARGAINS.
JAPANESE SILKS, 50, 65 and 75c.
DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2 to 37 1-2, former price, 20 to 75c.
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS, 50c to $8 50, former price 75c to $15 00.
1,000 Straw Hats,
AT 25 CENTS.
These Goods are PERFECTLY FRESH, DESIRABLE AND IN GOOD ASSORTMENT, ALL BOUGHT THIS SEASON. Ladies would do well to call and see the MANY SPLENDID BARGAINS now offered in Summer Materials, at
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
Masonic Hall Building, Pittsburgh

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.
MARKET STREET STORES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Wholesale Only.
NOW OPENED,
A FULL LINE
MIDNIGHT'S
KNITTING AND ZEPHYR
YARNS,
Including all the New Mixtures,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO, A SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLUE MIXED
Country Yarn,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St

HOTELS.
ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE.
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,
OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.
The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.
Cigar Emporium Unapproachable.
W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

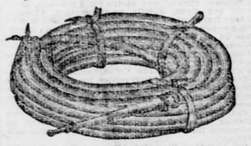
St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the finest City Cars, which pass the House every minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thoroughly organized Fire Department, including the Pedrigo's Fire Escapes, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

LANE BROS.,
(Successors to B. Wolf, Jr. & Co.)
Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire stock of Old Hardware, saved from the fire, has been disposed of, and we now offer to the Trade one of the largest and best selected Stocks of
General Hardware
AND
SHELF GOODS,
TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY.
Special inducements offered to the Country Trade

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
302 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL
AT
WILLIAM
At 6¾c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¾c, Figured Grenadines.
At 8 1-3c, Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, some of the Best Delaines.
At 12½c, Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins.
At 18¾c, Grey Japanese Poplins.
At 20c, Striped Dress Linen.
At 25c, Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 75c, Japanese Silks.
At 62½c, Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c, 8-4 Turkey Red Linen.
At 12½c, Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c, Feather Ticking, a superior article.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towelings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
ALL KINDS OF
LIGHT DRESS GOODS,
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Summer Silks and Dress Goods
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50
JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SILVERED SILKS, very cheap.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS.
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES,
At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES
LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
UNITED SAVINGS BANK,
409 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT.
N. P. SAWYER, Prest.....A. M. GUTHRIE, Cashier.
OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.
Open from 7 to 9 SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

A NEW ARTICLE
OF
Hydrant Hose,

Possessing Many Advantages over any other Hose in the Market.
HOSE PIPE FURNISHED WITH THE HOSE WITHOUT CHARGE.
CALL AND SEE IT
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
No. 167 Smithfield Street.
Lace Curtains,
In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.
NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED
LACE SHADES,
A NEW NOVELTY.
LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
Sole Proprietors in this City of PARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.
LTIES,
T
SEMPLE'S.
At 4c, White Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 10c, Men

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, last issued (which, for thirty days, is payable the February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, 1871.

The discount market was more active to-day, and the volume of business at the various boards was exceptionally increased. Money is, however, quite plentiful, and good borrowers are supplied at the lowest rates. Small amount paper in the hands of the brokers is negotiated from 7 to 8 per cent. In the banks, the supply is quite bare of good offerings, which is evidence of the ability of the banks to accommodate good offerings.

—Government bonds declined about ¼ from the highest point of the week, and gold is off ¼ from its highest point this week.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold		113¼
United States 6s of 1867		115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862		114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864		114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865		114¼
United States 10-40s		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		113¾
Union Pacific Railroad		99
Central Pacific Railroad		89¾
Currency Pacific		114¼

—The Wall street Railway Stock Market repeats itself every day. The changes are light. The "bears" are afraid to cover and the "bulls" to buy.

There is a large short interest on Ohio and Mississippi, and the street rumors that the strong monied clique who now manage this stock will run it up to even a higher point than ever yet attained. Were it not for this short interest there would be a heavy drop in the price. The *Herald* of this morning says: "The official statement of the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the month of June shows the very handsome gain of $68,746. The decrease in May was $34,000 and in April $47,285—a total decrease of $171,031 for the second quarter, against an increase of $111,647 for the first quarter of the current year. Progress at the same rate would give the company a net increase for 1871 of only $18,000, against which they have incurred an additional annual interest charge of $280,000 on four millions of bonds issued for the narrowing of the gauge of the line. In other words, the company will at the end of 1871 be about $300,000 worse off, by being so much deeper in debt than they were in December, 1870, when the stock was selling at 97. The value of the shares as collateral may be estimated accordingly."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 7, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	97
Erie	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Hudson	131	131	131	131	131	131
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119	119½
Illinois Cent.						
Chicago & Pitts.	115	115	115	115	115	115
C. C. C. & I.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Pitts. & Island	90	90	90	90	90	90
St. Paul	69½	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. preferred	84	84	84	84	84	84
Pitts. & Wabash						
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
Toledo	94	94	94	94	94	94
R. I. & P.						
N. Y. Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Canton						
W. U. Tel.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Ex.		90				
American Ex.		80				
U. S. Ex.		50				
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼

—At Philadelphia yesterday Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold largely at 55¾@56. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 61¾@61⅞, and Lehigh Valley at 66¼@66½. 48 was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 29 for Philadelphia and Erie. There is advice to the effect that the opposition to the lease of the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Transportation Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the prospect of a long litigation, is likely to lead to the practical abandonment of the lease, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad people are now trying to get a controlling interest in the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, which would give them a better New York connection than the Camden and Amboy line.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, by private wire and buys and sells on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards, on call or time, on approved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of special notice. The weather continues warm. The receipts of produce were liberal, being fully up with the requirements of the market. Our rivers are down to the very lowest stage, navigation below the Suspension Bridge being suspended. On the slackwater the packets manage to arrive and depart on time. Flour—The market had no large sales to quote the changes; holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. They contend that prices are sufficiently low, taking the price of wheat into consideration. The result was, the trade confined altogether to lots sufficient to meet the current wants of consumers. The mills are well supplied with wheat. Bacon and Provisions—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained,and prices have an upward tendency. Sugar-cured meats sell freely at quotations. Potatoes—The receipts of new crop is on the increase; prices are weak with a downward tendency. The old stock is almost exhausted. Groceries—The market was firm, particularly as relates to sugars and coffees. Holders are strong in their views, and seem well satisfied with the condition of the market trade for the season being brisk.

The following are the wholesale quotations. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

APPLES—We note fair receipts; since our last 399 barrels were received. The asking rates were $3 49 per ½ bbl, as per quality. Dull and heavy.

SODA ASH—The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers, just now, are confining their purchases to actual wants. We note sales of small lots at 4½@4½c; Refined, 4½@4¾c. Potash, 7½@8c. Prarie, 9@9½ c ₩ lb.

BEANS—There is a more active demand and prices are a shade higher. We note sales of new navy from store at $2 90@3 25; common $1 50 per bush.

BUTTER—With a supply in excess of the demand the market would naturally be a dull one. In fact receipts were 51 packages: the current rates with sales were prime to choice 16@17½c, the latter being for top grades; sales fair to good, 14@15c; grease butter, 9@10c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote nominally at 4, 5 and 6c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—Market very firm but no higher; a good article sells readily at 30@35c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDERS—1-lb. Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES—The market is fairly supplied, with sales of star full weight, 19c; short weight 16c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CANNED—Louisville Hydraulic ₩ doz $2 75 @ 3 00, Boesen's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston, Ege & Rosenfield, $2 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ ton.

CONSERVATIVE LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6.00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CHEESE—The leading houses have a good stock on hand. Prices ranged with sales at 13@14c, the latter on cheese if it unnecessary for prices to go lower. We note sales Goshen Cheese at 12c; Factory Ohio 11½c; Tobey Ohio 9c@10c ₩ lb.

CANNED ARTICLES—We can report a firm market with a good demand at the following figures. Tomatoes wanted at $2 75 ₩ doz; peaches—2-lb cans $2; 3-lb cans $2 50@2 60; pine apples, $2 50@2 75; country lard 9@10c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market, with a good local demand. Sugar-cured meats are readily taken at the following quotations: Canvassed 22½ cents and 2 cents advance; plain, 19½@20c; sugar-cured 10½@11c; Hams, sugar-cured canvassed 16@17 cents and 2 cents advance; clear do, 15@16½c; dried beef 18@19c ₩ lb. Mess Pork $16@17 50 ₩ bbl. Lard in tierces 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½ ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The season is in about over. There is no demand, and no stock of consequence. Jobbing quotations as they would contain no information.

FOOD.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The market is cleaned up for the season. Previous prices were demanded, viz.: 16c for fresh; other kinds not wanted.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 80@90c ₩ bush.

CASTOR OIL—Dull but no lower. The current asking rates for standard brands were 23@24c, with the usual advance for small lots.

FEATHERS—Sales at 39@45c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; other kinds 30@35c.

FLOUR—The market was weak with a restricted demand, owing to a difference of opinion among dealers as to the cost. The result was, the trade confined altogether to the wants of the local trade. The receipts since our last were 470 barrels. The leading houses here have good stocks on hand, whilst the mills are in a healthy condition, so fair as relates to wheat supplied. The following are the ruling rates: Medium winters, ₩ 196 lbs, $6 00@6 50; choice do, $6 75@7 00; bakers' Minnesota, $7 25; good winters, $7 25; fancy winters, $7 50; high grades, $8. Trade and family rates unchanged, as per our commands $6 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand has been light for the past few days and holders are disposed to hold out for lower figures. On the other hand the buyers are not inclined to make the concessions demanded. The receipts since our last were:

Wheat	1,800	728	bush
Corn	4,000	1,051	do
Barley	do	73	lbs

The current asking rates were: Wheat—The demand was restricted, from the fact that the mills have a fair stock on hand; red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 ₩ bushel. Oats—The demand has fallen off and prices are lower. We note car-load sales on wharf and from depot at 40@41c; store sales 42@43c. Corn—The stock in first hands is light and the market was firmer. The rates for new mixed ear in bulk were 67@68c; mixed shelled 69@70c; prime yellow 70c. Rye—Market firm, with scarcely any stock to operate with. The asking rates were $1 00@1 05 ₩ bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; asking seaboard: fall 90@95c.

GROCERIES—We can report a firm market with a good demand, more particularly for coffees, sugars, the firmness being caused by a similar movement in the Eastern cities. The leading houses are doing a good business, and are well satisfied with the situation. We report as follows:

Sugars—Hard refined 12c; white honey 63c; silver drips 55c; extra honey 55c; lower grades 49@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c; fair 9½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Rio—Prime 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cheats 50c.

Teas—First sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Banyoon 8c.

RICE—The market was very firm. The advance we have previously noted has been maintained. Sales of laied were reported at $6, $6@6 37 ½ 100; brown lots sold at $5 60, $5@5 50 ₩ ton, as per quality.

SYRUPS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 24@28, 21½c.

HOMINY—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted (calf) 12c; dry flint 16@16c.

HONEY—In good supply. We note sales in a regular way to-day at 20c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 85c. Chicago and winter strained 85@90c ₩ gallon.

HAY—In good supply; sales of rough Kentucky $23@24 ₩ ton; dressed do ₩ do.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75@2 00; Marble $3 50.

MILL FEED—Market steady, with an occasional sale of middlings at $1 70@1 75 per cwt.

COAL—The receipts are increasing, with a good stock in the market. We can report sales at $4 00@4 50 per bbl, tending downwards.

NAILS—In fair supply. We note sales by the cask at 6½@7c per pair.

PAPER—Printing, flat, 11@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 13c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; warehouse, manilla, 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull, with sales of Tennessee at 10½@11c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The stock of old is about exhausted; the receipts of new are daily increasing; prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We note sales at $16 50@17 00 per bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROSIN—Rosin Powder—Sales ₩ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ₩ $2 00; 1 ₩ $6 00 ₩ doz.

SEED—The season for activity is over. The market was dull; there was no sufficient demand to establish quotations.

SPICES—Sales of Tennessee at 44c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 62@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@9½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof; rectified $1 00; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gallon, or old Monongahela whisky $1 00@1 05 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—The crude market was at a stand still, with a slight decline in figures; buyers were disposed to be shy even at the decline. The result was sales were limited; prices for most deliveries were nominal. The following are the present asking rates:

CRUDE.

Spot 13c; July 13c; August 13c; S. O. all year 12¾@12¾c; B. O. all year 13½c.

SALES:

500 bbls Parker's	$4 90
500 bbls Foster's	4 95
1,000 bbls Armstrong low gravity	5 15

The market was quiet; holders were firm in their views at the following rates: Spot 25½c; July 25½ @26c; August 26c; September 26½c.

SALES:

10,000 bbls, 5,000 each July and August B. O.	26 c.
2,000 bbls Spot	25½ c.
1,000 bbls July	25½ c.
1,000 bbls July	25½ c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The market was a shade firmer all around, with a fair demand. Spot sold slightly on both sections of road. We quote the following

SALES:

1,728 bbls upper creek, spot	24 c.
1,000 bbls lower creek	24 c.
1,500 bbls do	4 90
4,000 bbls do, 90 days	4 77½

Closed united and firm.

NEW YORK, July 7, closing of 6.—Crude in bulk 14½c; in bbls 15½c; asked; 50,000 bbls for August shipping order nominally 18½@19c; refined is more active for shipment; 3,000 bbls sold for Dec., 1,500 do at 26½c, and 2,000 bbls, last half July, 25½c the market closing at 26c. Philadelphia delivery in barrels closing at 28½c, with 1,000 bbls sold for July at 25½c, and 1,000 bbls each August and September at 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Market firmer: S. W. 25½c bid; July 26c; August 26c; September 26½c; cases 29½@30c; crude 14½c.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 90@5 00; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 Hoods 20.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market easier this morning on the upper section of the road and no transactions. We quote at $4 05.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKERS' LANDING, July 7.—Market firm at $5 00@5 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market firm at $4 75.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market firm with an upward tendency; buyers offer $5 on lower creek; at Oil City sellers ask $5 10@5 15.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 6 P. M.—July 25½; August 26c; September 26½c; October 26½c; January 26½c; crude 14½c; sales 2,500 bbls July and September at 26c; 1,000 bbls August and November at 26½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co. 106 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 106 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Palston & W. 250 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 498 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total, bbls 1,054

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Consignee.	Bbls
J. K. Rathbone	Keystone Works	466
O. C. M. & T. R. R.	Citizens Oil Works	466
Hope & Co.	Forsythe Oil Works	606
Duncan & Young	Forsythe Oil Works	606
Duncan & Young	Peoples Oil Works	160
Peter A. Gray	Peoples Oil Works	160
Peter A. Gray	Liberty Oil Works	240
Westmoreland	Westmoreland Oil Works	466
Westmoreland	Model Oil Works	466
Duncan & Young	Fairview Oil Works	466
Total		3,562

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, July 7, 1871.

Lockhart, Free & Co., 464 bbls to Warden, Free & Co. Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 312 bbls to Warden, Free & Co. Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co. 167 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Hope & Co.Kelly & Co. 323 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Hope & Co. 418 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co. 329 bbls refined, to Tack Brown & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 274 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Evans & Wagner, 303 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day, bbls 2,749

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 7, 1871.

The arrivals to-day are light. The yards are pretty well cleaned of stock and most everything is sold or shipped out. The market this week was the best we have had for some time, the buyers bidding spiritedly, and advancing prices ½@½c over last week's quotations. They have succeeded in purchasing all they desired, and the market has fallen off; consequently the feeling is not so good. Cattle are selling dull at the following rates: EXTRA, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; good to choice, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25 to $5 35; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50 to $4 50; Texas steers, $3 50 to 4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals light all day. The quality is good, and light hogs in better demand than heavy. The market active, and selling 10c higher than yesterday. The following are the quotations ruling: Extra Philadelphia, $5 90@6 00; Philadelphia, best to 225, $4 60; good New York, 180 to 200, $4 40@4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts to-day light. In quality they are fair. But very little trade is doing, as most of the buyers have been supplied and left for the East. The market is certainly firm at the following prices: 1,000 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 95 to 99 lbs, $5 60 to $5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; poor, rot and reshawags, by the head, $1 50; lambs, 25 to 60 lbs, 5 to 6c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1871.

We have to note a fairly active demand for crude irons, with a good volume of sales for the season, at prices ranging from $20 for common white, to $34 for best open gray descriptions of Western bituminous coals for mixed pig. In anthracite a fair business has been done, but generally in the common grades of forge.

Business in foundry sorts continues meagre.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

2,500 tons gray forge	$22 00
1,200 tons gray forge	24 00
600 tons mottled gray and smelted	32 00—4 mos.
600 tons gray forge	34 00
600 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
600 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons foundry iron	34 00
50 tons white and mottled	33 00—4 mos.
200 tons Chicken's forge and furnace	31 00—cash.

Anthracite.

800 tons white iron	$20 25—4 mos.
500 tons white iron	p. t.
1,000 tons mottled	20 00—6 mos.
60 tons No. 3 anthracite	32 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past forty eight hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.	Cars.
Lewis, B. D & Co.	8	Graff, B & Co. m
Harbour, H. & Co.	1	
Total		10

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Graff, B & Co. m	3	
Total		3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

W. Richards & Co.	2	Spang, C & Co. m
Graff, Bennett & Co. m	15	
Total		23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Graff, Bennett & Co.	6	Shoenberger, B & Co.
Graff, Bond, Son & Co.	3	Shoenberger, K & Co.
Rees & Schiffle	4	Lewis, B. D & Co.
Shinick & Co., b	3	Moorhead, j. b
Spang, C & Co., m	2	
Total		47

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co. m	2	

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, O.

Pig iron remains about as at our last report, the demand being light. The furnaces are doing well generally. Bottom blew out last Friday night after a continuous run of three years, two or three temporary "shorts" stops only having been made since she started. Her enlargement is being pushed vigorously. We quote prices of pig as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$24 @ 26
Foundry hot blast No. 2	22 @ 24
Mill hot blast	22 @ 24
Cold blast, car wheel	26 @ 31
Bituminous Refined	24 @ 25
Bituminous Ashland	22 @ 25

Journal.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been weak and there seems to be no confidence in a further advance at present. It declined ¼ to ⅛ during the day but closed at 113¾. The rates to-morrow will be light. The cable announcement of an increase of specie in the Bank of France helped to depress the market. In the morning one percent was paid for carrying, and in the forenoon 2 and 2¼ per cent. Clearings $67,850,000.

MONEY

Abundant at 3 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS

The Government bond market was heavy and lower at the close, in sympathy with the decline in gold. The rumor of the stories that the Government had placed a large amount of new 5 per cents in London failed to arrest the downward course of prices.

Coupons, 1881	115¼	Coup., 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1868	113¾
Coup. 1864	114	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	114¼	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865 new	113¾		

STOCK SECURITIES

Dull and heavy. The only transactions were in Missouris.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	64
Tennessees, old	75	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessees, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginias, new	63¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been dull and strong, except Rock Island, which continues to be a drug on the market. Reading and Lake Shore are the strongest stocks on the list and Rock Island the weakest, being down to 107¾, the lowest since the great break. Northwestern has been comparatively steady. Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union have been neglected. It is said a large amount of Northwestern preferred bonds were bought lately for Amsterdam bankers. The market at the close was firmer, and the highest quotations of the day were made. The volume of business was light. It is reported that Woodward offers 6 cents a bale in full, with notes at two, three, four and five years, with interest.

U. S. Telegraph ..... 58½ | Northwestern Pref'd 91½
Quicksilver ..... 11½ | Rock Island 107¾
Maripposa ..... 6½ | Pacific Mail 42¾
Preferred ..... 25½ | St. Paul 69¾
Adams Express ..... 93 | Preferred 86
Wells Fargo Express ..... 49 | Wabash 47½
American Express ..... 80 | Preferred 87
United States Express ..... 47½ | Fort Wayne 99½
Pacific Mail ..... 42¾ | Terre Haute 24
New York Central ..... 97¾ | Clev., Col. and Cin. 97½
New York Cent. Scrip ..... 92 | Chicago and Alton 93
Erie ..... 47¾ | Preferred 97
Preferred ..... 91 | Ohio and Mississippi 47½
Hudson River ..... 131 | Illinois Central 119
Preferred ..... 101 | Burlington and Quincy 116
Reading ..... 97½ | Missouri Central 71
Michigan Central ..... 120 | Union Pacific 31¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh ..... 97½ | Central Pacific Bonds 89
Northwestern ..... 75½ | Union 99
Lake Shore ..... 101 | |

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1871.

FLOUR unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer and 1c higher; closed at $1 21 for July; this afternoon easier and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 firm and holding higher, closing at 32¾@ 33c for July; this afternoon quiet at 32¾@33c for July.

OATS—No 2 active and ½@¾c higher; closed at 15½@ 15¾c.

RYE—No 2 moderately active at 67@68 cash.

BARLEY—No 2 inactive and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Active and firm at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged except mess pork, which is 25c higher, closing at $14 62½@14 75 for July.

HOGS—Active and 5@10c higher at $4 00@4 40; receipts 7,000; shipments 4,000.

CATTLE—Quiet and 12½@15c lower at $4 12½@6 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The market was quiet, yet steady and firm, with a tendency toward hardening rates. Wm. Iselin Amoskeag and Adriatic Ticks, Lawrence A, Atlantic A, Appleton A and Continental C, the Appleton and Grand Falls X, Hope, Lonsdale, Lonsdale Cambric, Ridge are up to 16c. Indian Head heavy brown sheetings 13½c. de Jacobi, Hamilton, Laconia, Pepperell, Salem, Laconia S-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, Lawrence and Pepperell R, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, Utica 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 colored corset jeans, Androscoggin satteens, Lonsdale Nainsook, Cocheco and Pacific prints, Oriental, purple prints have advanced to 16½c, Great Falls 8¼ shirtings are 11½c, Wamsutta, Amoskeag 9-4 white sheetings are jobbing at 27½c, which is 2½c per yard above last week's prices. All the makes are advanced ¼ cent per yard. We quote Aspinwall, Arctic, Dwight Star, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Amoskeag, Oriental and Garner & Cole 10-4 Amoskeag B, Merrimac Shirting No. 1, Pacific heavy sheetings, Cocheco, if not Pacific Mills, may soon at 12c; Gloucester straight shirtings at 8½c; Lonsdale and Wamsutta 4-4 bleaches are selling at 16c, but new styles will probably open at 20c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Receipts of beeves to-day 400, making 7,200 for the week. Trade is rather dull, especially for little offered which is scarce and wanted. Prices for choice steers sold at 10 bales, 7 cars 11½c delivered to-morrow; 7c net for fair to good; 6½@6¾c for poor to common. Receipts to-day and to-morrow are unchanged, selling at 6@7c per lb. Sheep and lambs 3,000 head, 1 car of which, 100 head, sold at 6½c per lb; 1 car 100 lambs sold at 7½c; 1 car 100 lambs at 8c; 1 car 100 lambs at 8½c; a lot to ₩ Virginia 10c; a car at 9c. Hogs 5,000 head. Receipts to-day 2,500. Prices unchanged this week. No change in prices; market firm and even heavy.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 20¾@ 20¾c. Flour active and advanced to $5 50@5 75. Wheat active and advanced 2c; No 2 red winter $1 30@1 31; No 3 do $1 25@1 26. Corn active and advanced 2c; high mixed 37½@38c; low do 35c; yellow 37½@38c. Oats active and advanced 2c; No 1 white 29c; No 2 do 28c; No 1 mixed 27½@28c; No 2 do 26c; Michigan 25@26c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; No 1 red winter $1 30; amber $1 31; white clear $1 32. Corn firm; low mixed 35c. Oats dull and heavy. Rye dull and prices steady; held at 72½@ 73c; crude quiet at 8½@9.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Tobacco Sales, bright logs at $2 75@3 00; dressed do at $3 50@4 00. Flour quiet and steady; middling $6 00@6 25; family $6 50@7 00. Grain—Wheat in demand for and market firm at last quotations. Provisions—Mess pork $16 50@17 00. Bacon—Clear rib and clear loose at 9@9½c. Whisky very firm at 92c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Wheat in good demand and higher; Southern prices. Western steady. Corn—Southern good $1 20@1 30. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed Western spot and July 70@71c; August 72@73c. Provisions—Bacon shoulders 9½c; hams, 13c. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No 2 new at $1 22 cash, $1 22½@1 24 seller last month, $1 24 seller August, $1 25 seller September, $1 26 higher at 52½c. Rye dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and weak.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 7.—Wheat active and advanced; extra $1 36, No 1 $1 26. Corn steady at 36c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Coffee inactive at 13½@13¾c. All others unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 30½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 30c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 7.—Cotton firm at 29½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 7.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 26c.

STEAM HEATING!

We are prepared to Contract for Heating by Steam with our

UNRIVALLED APPARATUS,

Public or Private Buildings.

Long experience and the Successful Working of our Apparatus in the numerous Public Buildings heated by us should induce all parties wanting any Heating done to give us a call.

WOULD REFER TO THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS HEATED BY US DURING THE LAST YEAR:

Allegheny County Court House.
Library Hall Building.
Semple's Mammoth Building.
Pittsburgh Opera House.
AND ARE NOW HEATING
Pittsburgh High School Building.
Sixth Ward, Allegheny, School Building.
Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

Craig Brothers,

129 SECOND AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GOULD'S PATENT CAST IRON RADIATORS.

These Are the Leading Prices AT

EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Count De Chambord Announces His Intention to Leave France.

PARIS, July 7.—Count de Chambord has issued a proclamation announcing that he is about to leave France in order that his presence in the country may no longer give countenance to agitation. He adds: "Though absent, we shall not be separated from our countrymen. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a government with deconstraining liberty and universal suffrage as our mottoes." He praises the army and declares his unflinching adherence to the white flag of Henri the Fourth and Joan of Arc, which conquered Alsace and Lorraine.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, July 7.—In the Tichborne case to-day the re-examination of the claimant was brought to a close and the trial adjourned until November 7th.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Third Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, at Newport, Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, July 7.—The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf held its third annual meeting at the Academy of Music to-day, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Senior Vice President, in the chair. A resolution was offered by Rear Admiral Bailey, declaring Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan President by a rise vote vote, and was unanimously adopted. The following named gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents in like manner: Rear Admiral Thorne Bailey, representing the navy, and Major General W. H. Emory on the part of the army. Resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut were adopted. The matter of histories was left to a committee of three to be appointed by the President. The design of the old lodge was adopted. A vote to print a list of the regiments, batteries and other organizations connected with the service of the Gulf was passed, and New York selected as the next place of meeting October 19, 1872. Col. Hawes, of New York, delivered an oration in the evening, and was followed by Rev. Dr. A. E. Montgomery in a memorial address on the life and character of Admiral Farragut. The reading of a poem by N. H. Brownell, of Rhode Island, closed the proceedings, and the society adjourned to dinner.

The banquet at the Ocean House was participated in by about sixty members, and was an elegant and enjoyable affair. General Sheridan presides. A number of ladies were present to listen to the speeches, which were made by General McDowell for the President; Governor Padelford for Rhode Island; Hon. A. B. Price, of Massachusetts, for the army of the United States; Rear Admiral Balley for the navy, and Col. L. B. Marsh, of Boston, for the citizen soldiers. Several letters of regret were also responded briefly. Others were set for responses, but the lateness of the hour was an excuse for declining.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day examined James H. Speed, of Alabama, an ex-Confederate officer, and now a regent of the State University and Superintendent of Education in Perry county. He stated that the section of country in which he resides was quiet and peaceable until last winter, when bands of armed and disguised men began to commit outrages of various kinds. This state of affairs continued for a while, but recently, so far as the witness knows, things have been quiet throughout the State. The result of the occurrences above referred to had been to excite general terror among the colored people, and make them afraid to vote. In regard to the education of negroes, he said the only opposition to it came from the lower classes of whites, the former owners of slaves being strongly in favor of general and impartial education. The Committee also examined Alfred Richardson, a colored resident of Clark county, Georgia, and former-ly a member of the Legislature. He testified that in January last a band of disguised men, whom he believed to be Ku-Klux, came to his house, fired shots and wounded him. He returned the fire, wounding one of his assailants mortally, whereupon they retired. He knows no cause for the attack. Burning and similar outrages still continue in that vicinity, and have created such terror that many negroes living in isolated places have left their homes and gone for safety to the towns, where they have nothing to do and cannot live.

GET YOUR PASSPORTS VISED.

The United States Minister to Brussels, on the 23d ult., reported to the Department of State that more inconvenience is just now being experienced by Americans entering France and Belgium. Passports with the *visa* of the Belgian Consul are required of all persons entering Belgium from France or England, though none are required from those entering from the East. Americans and Europeans except those issued at the United States Legation at Brussels are required to have the Consul-General's *visa* before the French Consul will *vise* them. Ladies traveling alone without passports are sent back from the French frontier and a wife who accompanies her husband is not allowed to pass unless she is named in the passport or has some means of satisfying the officer that she is his wife.

HEALTH OF PARIS.

Dr. W. E. Johnston, a well known American physician in Paris, states that the reports of mortality in that city have been much exaggerated. The sanitary condition of Paris is satisfactory, and no epidemic prevails. Statistics show that the city is more healthy than during the corresponding period of population, and the death rate is not as great as at the same time last year.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CATTLE DISEASE.

In order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the cattle disease known as the hoof and mouth disease, now prevailing in Chili and the Argentine Republic, orders have been issued that no cattle or hides will be allowed to enter the United States ports from these countries, unless accompanied by an invoice and certificate of the consul that he is satisfied that the importation is free from disease.

THE COASTING TRADE ON THE MISSOURI.

The Secretary of Customs at St. Louis, Missouri, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue enrollment licenses to vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the Missouri river.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Theodore Adams, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of the works upon the new State Department building. The excavation is progressing and will be completed early in August.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

Ex-Congressman Bowen received a telegram from a friend at Long Branch stating that the pardon in his case would be forwarded to-day's mail.

WATCHING FOR BOWEN.

An unauthenticated report prevails that New York officials are here awaiting Bowen's release, when, it is said, he will be again arrested upon a requisition of Governor Hoffman in charge of mutilating the Court records of that State.

BASE BALL.

The game between the Olympics and Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne yesterday afternoon was won by the former; score 32 to 12.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., July 7.—The Senate this afternoon, after a heated debate, passed the resolution offered by the Democrats that a committee of two be appointed by the President to visit Manchester during the adjournment, view the city, hear parties, and report on the election as to the necessity for a change in its ward lines. Mr. Smith acted with the Republicans throughout. Charges against Senator Smith for infidelity and nonfulfillment of pledges to Democrats previous to his election in the form of affidavits from several interviewing gentlemen, are already made out and in type in this city, ready to be promulgated when it is found advisable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1871.

THREATS AGAINST THE ORANGE PROCESSION.

A convention of Irish societies held a secret meeting this evening, to consider what action they should take in regard to the anticipated Orange procession on the 12th inst. It is understood that the convention was in favor of first invoking the interference of the Mayor, and then if the procession were allowed, to attack and break it up.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 73½
5,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 90 days	4 75
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O.	4 80
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., July	4 77½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 60 days	4 72½
600 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 92½
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 95
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 95
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	4 90
5,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days	4 95
500 bbls lower road, spot regardless	4 95
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 10

Without any great excitement the market continues firm and futures are being somewhat extensively dealt in. The quality advanced 47 grades. Oil is strongly held at 4 80 on the upper road and 90 on the lower, with no purchasers, yet at these figures the market closed firm.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—River six feet three. Arrived—E. W. Skillinger, Kanawha river; Argosy, Wheeling; Exchange, New Orleans; Bermuda, Evansville, Departed—Belle Rowland, St. Louis, detained until to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—River twenty-two inches in the chute and forty-six inches in the canal. Very hot; thermometer ranged above 90. No business. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; Lee, Memphis. The Ada Hoffman, for Cairo, is advertised to leave to-morrow; Belle Rowland, Red river; H. S. Turner, Cumberland; Ada Hoffman, Cairo.

A telegram from Helena, Arkansas, says the remains of W. McFarland, clerk of the steamer Magnolia, burned at Shoo-Fly bar last January, has been found near Helena.

No. 3 Wire Rope Ferry.—It has taken the place of the Blue Wing on the Kentucky river. The Lorena has laid up to be overhauled and repaired on the closing of the canal. The Charmole will run the ferry between Cincinnati and Evansville, the first above and the second below the canal, connecting by means of teams. W. Burnhardt arrived from Ironton. The Little Condor arrived from Pomeroy with salt, and returned.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 7.—Weather about clear and very hot; mercury 98. Rising slowly. Little River falling. Port list: Up—Abeona, midnight; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 10 A. M.; Raven, Mary Ament, 12 M.; Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Pauline, 4 P. M.; Charmer, 6 P. M.: mostly with light trips.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—River falling, with thirty inches scant on the shoals. Weather clear and hot; mercury 99 in the shade at 2 P. M. Arrived—Mollie Rogers, Evansville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 8.—Port List—Emma Hughes, Nashville packet, 1 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Belle Edwards, Nashville packet, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans; Belle Creole, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Bermuda, Evansville packet, 8 P. M.; Courier, Louisville freight; Idlewild and lays up here. River stationary. Clear, thermometer 96.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Arrived—Columbia, Arkansas river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Champion, Cincinnati; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Ada, Augusta; Decatur, Red river, via New Orleans; Henry C. Yeager and Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Richmond, Arkansas; Senorita, Marble City, Memphis; Gen. Anderson, Mound City; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Ada Hoffman, Cairo; Augusta Belle, Augusta feet lower to Cairo. Weather clear and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Clear; mercury 95. River declining. Arrived—Allen, White River; Minnesota, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; City of Cairo, from St. Louis to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 7.—Down—City of Quincy, 7 A. M.; Dagon, 7 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Arrived—Natchez. Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis; Indiana Louisville.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 7.—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 56 cars; only three were put on market; the entire supply of the week consists of 60 cars against 66 cars for the previous week; no transactions to-day. Sheep closed steady, with all offerings taken; sales 1,400 Canada lambs on private terms. Lambs closed steady at $6 25 @ $6 40, and 250 lambs on private terms. Live hogs dull and unchanged; sales not heard at $4 @ $4 25; no one seemed to good shipping.

CLEVELAND.

Drill of the Heath Zouaves at the Skating Rink.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, July 7, 1871.

The Heath Zouaves of Pittsburgh gave an exhibition drill in the Central Skating Rink this evening, before a large and select audience. The drill was appointed throughout, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Their next point will be Buffalo, where they will arrive Monday or Tuesday.

R.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen somewhat on the Pacific coast, and still more at the Rocky Mountain stations. An area of low pressure is probably developing in Minnesota, where heavy rain is now reported. The low barometer Thursday evening over Lake Huron has moved eastward, and is now central over the Bay of Fundy, with light rain during the night from New York eastward, also partially cloudy and clear weather to-day prevailed with fresh westerly winds, increasing to brisk at New York city and Rochester. The lagrometer continues highest in Florida, but is lower than Thursday evening. Brisk southwesterly winds have continued in the Northern States. Brisk easterly winds have prevailed off Key West during the day. Fresh west and northwest winds prevailed from Tennessee to the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Saturday in the Middle and Eastern States. The disturbances west of Missouri will probably extend to Lake Huron by Saturday, but dangerous winds are not apprehended for any portion of country. A severe local storm is probable for Southern Iowa to-night. Southerly winds will probably, with threatening weather, extend over Alabama and Georgia by Saturday noon.

HAVANA.

Cuban Affairs—Fears Entertained for the Safety of the Steamer Fort au Prince—Commander Selfridge and Party En Route for New York—Magdalena Revolution Suppressed—A Revolution Expected in Chili.

HAVANA, July 7.—Valmaseda is at Santa Espiritus. Ceballino is sick with vomito, and Sexence is acting Captain-General.

Advices from Hayti to the 1st state that fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer City of Port au Prince, from New York which was then sixteen days overdue.

Advices from Jamaica to the 6th state that in two months the seat of government will be removed from Spanish Townto Kingston. It is reported that the Governor will not continue the arrangements with the Pacific mail steamers. The Spanish war vessel Bazan, from on the 7th. Commander Selfridge and other exploring officers are passengers.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 3d state that the United States ship Guard sailed for New York on the 30th inst. It is believed that the survey is successful, the lowest altitude being six and a half feet.

The Magdalena political revolution has been suppressed.

Advices from Guatemala to the 13th ult. state that the revolution continued and the revolutionists hold several important places.

Advices from Honduras to the 11th state that general amnesty has been granted, excepting in the case of General Lazcano and his adherents.

Advices from Chili state a revolution is expected there.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The charred remains of a man and wife, names unknown, were found in the burned ruins of their house in Wayne county, Minnesota, a few days ago. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

A St. Paul telegram of yesterday says: A large raft of logs, in charge of a steam tow-boat and steamboats, came down the Hudson this evening, and commenced pulling the piles driven by the West Wisconsin Railroad for a bridge at that place. The bridge was commenced nearly two years ago, opposite the city of State of Minnesota. A pile driver will be kept running all night, and it is claimed that he can drive twenty piles per hour with the power on hand. This is the second bridge regarding the West Wisconsin connection.

STATE NEWS.

The Governor on Wednesday appointed Samuel G. Morrow Gauger and Inspector of Oil for Clarion county, and Grover T. Crawford Gauger and Inspector of Oil for Armstrong county, under the special act of the last Legislature.

The Bridge Company at Franklin has given a contract to build a bridge over the Allegheny in the place of the suspension bridge destroyed last winter. The bridge is to be what is known as an eight-span "bowstring bridge"—of wood and iron—and will be finished in sixty days from the present time. The contractors are Wilson, Bryan & Co., of Trenton, New Jersey. The material will be made ready to set up on the company's shop, and then brought on and placed in position.

Wednesday afternoon, in Philadelphia, Hester Summers, a spinster about sixty years of age, was murdered in a house of ill repute by a notorious character named Lizzie Morgan, known in police circles as Nancy Lee. The murder occurred about some trifling matter, when Liz threw a plate at Miss Summers, striking her on the head and causing death in fifteen minutes.

Many cows have recently been poisoned at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, by unknown scoundrels.

Milk snakes are very troublesome to the farmers of Forest county this season.

There is an apple tree in York borough which has a cluster of nineteen apples on one stem.

A large amount of foreign capital is being invested in the lumber business in Forest county.

On Tuesday, June 13th, Abraham Shull, Sr., of Whitely township, Greene county, celebrated his one hundredth birthday.

The Connellsville *Courier* says: "The section was visited by a heavy frost on Thursday night, playing havoc generally with corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., in many places. The frost seems to have gone in streaks, one field being scorched while those on either side escaped entirely. It is thought that most of the injured corn will come out all right, being so far advanced, but tomatoes and cucumbers, we understand, are cooked to stay. The oldest inhabitant throws up the sponge since Friday, as nearly frost proof in spring of the last of June seems his time considerably.

State School Superintendent Wickersham announces that the soldiers' orphans school year will end July 28. The annual examinations will take place at the several school homes during the two or three weeks preceding that date. The examination may continue as many days as those directly controlling it shall deem advisable, but the time of holding the examination must be made to include the day of visitation of the State officer named below. He will be present personally at annual examinations as follows: Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Lancaster, July 17; Northern Home, Philadelphia, 19th; Girard Institute, Philadelphia, 19th; Church Home Phila., 20th; Edinboro' Normal School, Chester Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Phila., 20th; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Phila., 21st; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Phila., 24th; White Hall, 25th; McAllisterville, 27th. It is recommended, first, that the examination be so arranged as to bring different schools of the same class on the day the State authorities have appointed the examination. Second, that the examinations be public. Third, that superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of county boards of examiners, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors and citizens, who are interested in the noble work of educating the children of the soldiers and their localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the examination.

The Labor Question in England.

A London correspondent writes: "The state of the labor question has become decidedly more threatening in the last few weeks than it has been ever for four years. The engineers have struck for nine hours a day, and will do much better when properly cased. This opens up more new territory, and brings the mountain of ore to the machine, instead of the machine to the mountain of ore as at present. The new arrangement will also save much time and spending large sums of money in the effort to perfect it, but failing both for want of a complete knowledge of the principles of mechanics and Parker's the center of the best producing district in the great oil region.

George L. Binney, of Tiffonia, finished a well at that place last week which produced one hundred and fifty barrels daily. This well is located on Donkin Run, on an old lease which was considered by Jack Black a "played out" well.

A letter from Petrolia, Ontario, to the Titusville *Herald* states that during during the last week in June Mr. Clement struck a five hundred barrel well on the west side of the Sarnia road. This is the largest strike in the immediate vicinity of this one are producing from forty to seventy-five barrels per day.

Rich Lead Discoveries in Illinois.

The rediscovery of lead mines in Hardin county, Illinois, is attracting considerable attention. Nearly every one of the farmers of that county is interested in that region, what was known as the Rose Clare mine, and worked one shaft for a few years, finally abandoning the enterprise as unprofitable. Boston capitalists eventually became interested in the mine, and sent a practical miner, Mr. Wilson, from Mercer county, New Jersey. The material will be made ready to set up the company's shop, and then brought on and placed in position.

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IRON MAKING IN THE WEST.

Progress of the Marquette District.

The Marquette (Michigan) iron district is invested with special interest as one of the most recently developed iron-producing regions, and as the source whence the ore is received for one-fifth of all the iron manufactured in the United States. The history and statistics of this region, which lies on the shore of Lake Superior, have been recently compiled by Mr. A. P. Sainseford, and present some gratifying facts. The following statement of the production of ore and iron, from 1856 to 1870, inclusive, together with the aggregate value, shows surprising progress, and affords conclusive evidence of the value of our tariff legislation:

Year.	Iron Ore.	Value.
1856	7,000	$28,000
1857	21,000	60,000
1858	35,658	149,299
1859	48,479	258,329
1860	115,968	518,496
1861	48,479	419,501
1862	115,731	994,927
1863	185,972	1,474,925
1864	225,122	1,867,215
1865	196,956	1,594,450
1866	305,972	2,445,900
1867	466,056	3,475,329
1868	552,346	3,902,442
1869	637,333	4,904,425
1870	856,471	6,300,170
Total	3,771,993	$23,460 $29,069,883

The product of 1870 was from 16 mines. The pig iron made is shipped to all parts of the country. The largest portion of the ore is sent to Cleveland, where it is reshipped to the coal-fields of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, in which about 100 furnace-in Ohio and Pennsylvania use Lake Superior ore, while nearly all the charcoal furnaces in the Northwest are supplied with it. The other of furnaces is easily multiplying—the new ones built in 1870 increasing the demand for Lake Superior ore by at least 150,000 tons. The cost of producing a ton of pig iron in the Marquette district and of placing it in the Chicago market is estimated at $27 50, resulting from the following items: Mining, $2 50; freight to Cleveland, $10; 1½ tons of coal, $6 per ton, $12; flux, $1; labor, $3; incidentals, $1; freight to Chicago, $3. The cost of production by charcoal iron and delivery in Chicago is estimated at $26 62, which is made up of the following items: 1½ tons pig metal, $24 50 per ton, $39 62; two bushels of coal at 25 per ton, $10; labor, $3; freight to Chicago, $3. The average cost of mining and delivering one ton the cars at the furnace is estimated at $6. The cost of transportation to Cleveland at Marquette, was, last year, $4 25, though in many instances it has been reduced to $3. The increase of rates the ore is put upon the dock at Cleveland, at a cost of $6 25, where it is sold at $8 and upward, leaving a net profit of $1 75 per ton; but this profit is on the average considerably reduced by other expenses. The iron ores of this district are generally found in hills, rising from 100 to 500 feet above the level of the surrounding country. These hills are simply immense deposits of iron ore, though not totally or wholly covered by layers of earth and rock. It is true they are also found in the valleys, but these are usually covered with a deep drift, and consequently cannot be so easily mined. The ore is found in the form of specular, red and black hematite, and make a profit of twenty-five per cent. on manufacture and cooperation. England, in 1870, had $600,000,000 invested in co-operative trading and manufacturing; Germany, $200,000,000, and France nearly $20,000,000. The report also recommends industrial partnerships in which capital and labor shall have the profits in equitable proportion. Such partnerships have produced gratifying results to both interests in England and Germany.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Baltimoreans are very proud of their growing city, which is all very proper, and if they would be a little less jealous of the enterprise of our Pennsylvania Road, which seems to be exciting the envy of the whole country, it would be more to their dignity. The rivalry in the Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is one of the most efficiently managed in the whole country, but the enterprise of its officers, the wonder and admiration of the whole country."

THE Mobile *Register*, edited by John Forsyth, says the "new departure" is a double bind, or rather so intended to be—first, to the Radicals, who are to be made to believe that the Democracy accepts that much of their platform; and second, to the Democrats, to whom it says, 'to be sure we adhere to the amendments as a binding part of the Constitution, but we are fooling those fools, and as soon as we get the power we shall wipe them out.' The result is an attempt at double-dealing that does not deceive either party.

REFERENCE has been made to the disastrous attempt to establish a colony in Lower California. According to accounts brought back by the famished colonists, nearly four hundred men, including seven or eight families, were persuaded by a New York agent of the Mexican Land Company to go to Magdalena Bay, a desolate part of the Pacific coast, near the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California. The Mexican Government was to allot to each man a liberal grant of land, and the company was to guarantee the settlers employment in gathering orchilla, or sea moss, at $20 a month and rations. The story is soon told. The country around Magdalena Bay is found to be sandy and barren, with no agricultural purposes. There is little or no fresh water, except in remote lagoons. The moss gatherers were not fed at all, and to save themselves from starvation large parties of them trudged many days' journey along the dreadful coast, until they reached a Mexican settlement. Some died on the way from thirst, sickness or fatigue. The miserable remnant of about one hundred were at last rescued by a vessel sent to their relief, and brought in a deplorable condition to San Francisco.

DR. F. C. CALVERT describes, in a paper read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which iron is most rapidly oxidized. One of the important points arrived at is that carbonic acid promotes oxidation of iron. He also substantiated the curious fact, first announced by Berzelius, and now well known to soap and alkali manufacturers, that caustic alkalies prevent the oxidation of iron. Calvert and Johnson prove that the carbonates and bicarbonates of the alkalies possess the same property as their hydrates; and that if an iron blade be half immersed in a solution of these carbonates they exert such a preservative influence on that portion which is exposed to contact with the air that oxidize seven days after a period of two years. Similar results were obtained with ammonia, which carbonates of potash and soda had been added.

A REPORT has recently been made to the International Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the Order of St. Crispin, recommending co-operative associations, both for the purposes of trade and manufactures. The former purpose can be accomplished by clubs or corporations under general statutes of most of the States. It is estimated from the experience of societies already existing that workingmen can save twenty per cent. on their purchases, and make a profit of twenty-five per cent. on manufactures by co-operation. England, in 1870, had $600,000,000 invested in co-operative trading and manufacturing; Germany, $200,000,000, and France nearly $20,000,000. The report also recommends industrial partnerships in which capital and labor shall have the profits in equitable proportion. Such partnerships have produced gratifying results to both interests in England and Germany.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

New Method of Operating Small Wells—New Wells Near Parker's Landing and on Dennis Run—Big Strike in Canada.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: A great many oil wells in the region will not pay for pumping. They yield two or three barrels per week, and the labor and fuel expended in exhausting the oil leave hardly any margin of profit. They are, however, pumped periodically, or as oil men call it, "by heats." It has been proposed to save all this pumping by a very simple process, which consists in sinking a large cotton wick to the bottom of the well. As the oil gradually accumulates it will rise in the wick by capillary attraction, and may readily be removed when it reaches the top.

We learn that the Chautauqua well, owned by Messrs. Lamburg & Angel, located about a mile south of Bear creek, and two miles from Parker's Landing, commenced pumping last week, at the rate of twenty-five barrels a day, and will do much better,properly cased. This opens up more new territory, and brings the mountain of ore to the machine, instead of the machine to the mountain of ore as at present. The new arrangement will also save much time and spending large sums of money in the effort to perfect it, but failing both for want of a complete knowledge of the principles of mechanics and Parker's the center of the best producing district in the great oil region.

George L. Binney, of Tiffonia, finished a well at that place last week which produced one hundred and fifty barrels daily. This well is located on Donkin Run, on an old lease which was considered by Jack Black a "played out" well. This is the second bridge regarding the West Wisconsin connection.

A letter from Petrolia, Ontario, to the Titusville *Herald* states that during during the last week in June Mr. Clement struck a five hundred barrel well on the west side of the Sarnia road. This is the largest strike in the immediate vicinity of this one are producing from forty to seventy-five barrels per day.

Rich Lead Discoveries in Illinois.

The rediscovery of lead mines in Hardin county, Illinois, is attracting considerable attention. Nearly every one of the farmers of that county is interested in that region, what was known as the Rose Clare mine, and worked one shaft for a few years, finally abandoning the enterprise as unprofitable. Boston capitalists eventually became interested in the mine, and sent a practical miner, Mr. Wilson, from Mercer county, New Jersey. The material will be made ready to set up the company's shop, and then brought on and placed in position.

Wednesday afternoon, in Philadelphia, Hester Summers, a spinster about sixty years of age, was murdered in a house of ill repute by a notorious character named Lizzie Morgan, known in police circles as Nancy Lee. The murder occurred about some trifling matter, when Liz threw a plate at Miss Summers, striking her on the head and causing death in fifteen minutes.

Many cows have recently been poisoned at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, by unknown scoundrels.

Milk snakes are very troublesome to the farmers of Forest county this season.

There is an apple tree in York borough which has a cluster of nineteen apples on one stem.

A large amount of foreign capital is being invested in the lumber business in Forest county.

On Tuesday, June 13th, Abraham Shull, Sr., of Whitely township, Greene county, celebrated his one hundredth birthday.

The Connellsville *Courier* says: "The section was visited by a heavy frost on Thursday night, playing havoc generally with corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., in many places. The frost seems to have gone in streaks, one field being scorched while those on either side escaped entirely. It is thought that most of the injured corn will come out all right, being so far advanced, but tomatoes and cucumbers, we understand, are cooked to stay. The oldest inhabitant throws up the sponge since Friday, as nearly frost proof in spring of the last of June seems his time considerably.

State School Superintendent Wickersham announces that the soldiers' orphans school year will end July 28. The annual examinations will take place at the several school homes during the two or three weeks preceding that date. The examination may continue as many days as those directly controlling it shall deem advisable, but the time of holding the examination must be made to include the day of visitation of the State officer named below. He will be present personally at annual examinations as follows: Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Lancaster, July 17; Northern Home, Philadelphia, 19th; Girard Institute, Philadelphia, 19th; Church Home Phila., 20th; Edinboro' Normal School, Chester Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Phila., 20th; White Hall, 25th; McAllisterville, 27th. It is recommended, first, that the examination be so arranged as to bring different schools of the same class on the day the State authorities have appointed the examination. Second, that the examinations be public. Third, that superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of county boards of examiners, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors and citizens, who are interested in the noble work of educating the children of the soldiers and their localities, be specially invited to attend and take part in the examination.

The Labor Question in England.

A London correspondent writes: "The state of the labor question has become decidedly more threatening in the last few weeks than it has been ever for four years. The engineers have struck for nine hours a day, and will do much better when properly cased. This opens up more new territory, and brings the mountain of ore to the machine, instead of the machine to the mountain of ore as at present. The new arrangement will also save much time and spending large sums of money in the effort to perfect it, but failing both for want of a complete knowledge of the principles of mechanics and Parker's the center of the best producing district in the great oil region.

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ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

THIRD PAPER.

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

Cursory Glance at the Science—Is It Practical?—Means to be Employed in Vitalizing It.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The discovery of the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolphier has come down to us without material change. Various devices for navigating the air have been suggested, and many of them tried, but for the most part novelty in mechanical construction and the application of motors must be regarded as failures. Yet the student has by these means been furnished with a fair knowledge of the principles in mechanics and the laws of